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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zorin on U.S., Soviet Stances on Arms Talks AA 1
Zhukov Article on UN Disarmament Resolutions AA 2
[PRAVDA 4 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CPSU Central Committee Approves Delegation Report BB 1
PRAVDA on 26 Nov Proceedings at Prague Meeting BB 1
[Biryukov, 27 Nov]
CEMA Foreign Trade Commission Meets in Moscow BB 3
[IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]
Interelektro Council Meets in Moscow 26-27 Nov BB 3
[IZVESTIYA 29 Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Weekly Review on FRG Trip, Geneva, Mideast CC 1
[Ovchinnikov, 6 Dec]
NATO Defense Chiefs Meet; U.S. Pressures Greece CC 4
NATO's Luns Maligns European Peace Movement CC 4
[Zagorskiy in PRAVDA 1 Dec]
Ilichev Urges 'Political Will, Realism' in CSCE CC 5
UN Members Criticize U.S. Restrictions on Staff CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Analyst on New U.S. Presidential Decree A 1
[Kornilov]
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Assails NY TIMES Reporter A 1
[Smirnov, Sokolov, 25 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Scores U.S. Propaganda Campaign A 3
[Bandura, 29 Nov]
U.S.-USSR Sea Navigation Talks Held in Moscow A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Socialist Urges Cooperation With USSR C 1
[Masahiro in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA]
Japan Socialist Party Delegation in Moscow C 1
Belgorod Enterprises Provide Aid for DPRK C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Deigo Garcia Buildup Counters Peace Zone Concept [Kharkov] D 1
Vasiliy Kuznetsov Speaks at Dinner in New Delhi D 1
Growth of Afghan International Prestige Noted D 3
Soviet Assistance D 3
Visitors in Turkmenistan D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

'More Aggravated' Situation in Poland Reported F 1
Commentator Views Harsh Solidarity Tactics F 1
[Danilov]
Counterrevolutionary Forces Behind Solidarity F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]
Socialist Trade Cooperation With Poland Reviewed F 3
[Nesedov]
Moscow on Bucharest Peace Demonstration F 4
PRAVDA Report on Gromyko Departure for Romania F 5
[2 Dec]
Variation to USSR-Romanian Communique F 5
Reportage on Tikhonov Visit to Hungary 7 Dec F 5
Gromyko Sees Tikhonov Off F 5
Tikhonov, Lazar Begin Talks F 5
Lazar Dinner Speech F 6
Tikhonov Dinner Speech F 8
Tribute to Dead F 10
Hungarian-USSR Trade Protocol Signed in Estonia F 10
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 21 Nov]
Ustinov Greets SFRY's Ljubicic on National Day F 11
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Nov]
Skachkov Meets With Bulgaria's Khristov F 11
[IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Weinberger Mission in Turkey: Closer NATO Ties G 1
[Serov]
Some NATO Members, PSOE Cautious on Spain's Entry G 2
[Konstantinov]
Scale of Current Antiwar Movement Increasing G 2
[Ponomarev]
Official Discusses FRG-USSR Economic Contacts [Pavlov] G 3
Patolichev Interviewed on Soviet-Finnish Ties G 4
[IZVESTIYA 21 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

U.S. Whips Up 'Blackmail, Threats' Against Libya H 1
'U.S. Plan' for Mideast Settlement Favors Israel [Kotov] H 1
U.S.-Israel Military Agreement Threat to Arabs H 2
U.S. Pushing Sinai Force; Arabs Protest H 3
Iran, Other States Targets of U.S.-Oman Exercise H 3
Effect of As-Sadat, Mubarak Policies Noted H 4
Religious, Political Factors H 4
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 30 Nov]
Change of Direction [Timoshkin] H 6
Reorganization of Syrian Government Reported H 7
Documents on U.S. Raid Published in Iran H 7
Locomotives, Transit Experts Going to Iran H 7
Iran Discovers Terrorist Enclaves, Weapons H 8
[PRAVDA 30 Nov]
Further Report [PRAVDA 1 Dec] H 8
Khomeyni Frees Prisoners; Kordestan Clashes Go On H 8

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

IZVESTIYA Comments on U.S. Latin America Policy [Tuchnin] K 1
U.S. Slandering Cuba, Nicaragua at OAS [Bukharov] K 3
U.S. Fails To Divert OAS From Economic Problems [Morozov] K 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Haig Fuels Anti-Cuba Sentiments [Pustov] K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Materials on USSR Supreme Soviet Session R 1
Dagestan Official R 1
[Umakhanov in IZVESTIYA 21 Nov]
Kolkhoz Leader R 2
[Putilov in IZVESTIYA 21 Nov]
Gapurov Speech at Turkmen Party Plenum R 3
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Nov]
Materials on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session R 11
Maslennikov on Agriculture R 11
[PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Attendance Comparison R 12
[PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec; IZVESTIYA 2 Dec]
Obkom Plenums in Tashkent, Ashkhabad, Tashauz R 12
Tashkent Plenum R 12
Ashkhabad, Tashauz Plenums R 12
Need to Combat Parasitism, Idleness Stressed R 13
[Udachin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Nov]
Unscrupulous Aides R 14
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Nov]
Far East Officials Punished R 16
[PRAVDA 27 Nov]
Academic Views Conservation-Development Clashes R 16
[Fedorov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]
Alekseyeva Turned Away Despite Appointment [AFP] R 17
Medvedev Thinks Polish Contagion Unlikely R 17
[Teste in Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 2 Dec]
IZVESTIYA to be Published Daily From 1 Jan R 18
Leaders Attend RSFSR Artists' Congress R 18
Solomentsev, Zimyanin R 18
Kirilenko, Others R 18
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Nov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 3-5 Dec T 1
3 December T 1
4 December T 1
5 December T 1
Lvov Officials Discuss Food Shortages T 1
Official Summarizes Smolensk Conference T 4
Brezhnev Congratulates Tadzhik Farmers T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Action Urged on Scientific Instruments Shortage U 1
[Piruzyan, et al in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Nov]
Briefs: World's Smallest Battery; New Armenian Computer U 1

ZORIN ON U.S., SOVIET STANCES ON ARMS TALKS

LD061238 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 Dec 81

["Moscow Viewpoint" program "prepared" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] This week I would like to discuss a subject that is attracting attention both in the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as throughout the world: the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles in Europe.

The very fact that these talks are finally underway is important in itself. After all, not so long ago Washington was saying that it is impossible to negotiate with the Soviet Union because the Soviets cannot be trusted and that arms limitation has to be linked with other problems, including what Washington called the Soviet Union's conduct. And so America's change of position, no matter what the motivation, is welcome. The fact that representatives of our two countries have sat down at the negotiation table to seek a solution to difficult problems is a step forward.

However, since the Geneva talks have begun, some high-level Washington officials, including those who are responsible for constructive talks, have been making statements that do not indicate a constructive approach. One of them is Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Speaking in London, Mr Rostow said that negotiating with the Soviet Union is a hard contest in which a satisfactory outcome cannot be guaranteed. Naturally it cannot be denied that the talks in Geneva are not going to be easy, since any positive solution depends among other things on good will from both sides. The leaders of the Soviet Union unequivocally confirmed this country's good will.

But statements like the one made by Eugene Rostow confirm doubts about the good will of at least some Washington leaders. And the Soviet public is concerned about the way the American mass media are reporting the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks.

President Leonid Brezhnev made this country's position quite clear when he recently visited Bonn. However, the most important elements of the Soviet Union's proposals are ignored in the American mass media, and therefore I would like to mention them briefly. But before I do that, I'd like to explain why the Soviet Union finds Mr Reagan's proposals made on 18 November unacceptable. The so-called zero option put forth by the American President when closely examined is strictly to the advantage of the United States. The Soviet Union is being asked to get rid of all its medium-range missiles if the United States does not deploy more medium-range missiles in Europe. But Europe already has a sizeable nuclear arsenal targeted at the Soviet Union, including American forward-based vehicles and nuclear weapons deployed by America's allies, primarily England and France. Consequently, the proposal is for the Soviet Union to unilaterally disarm, while current missiles and nuclear weapons remain targeted on Soviet cities.

The Soviet proposals, however, offer a real zero option. If the West is prepared to eliminate all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, if the United States does not site more nuclear missiles in Europe and does away with current ones, the Soviet Union will dismantle its nuclear weapons aimed at Europe. Furthermore, we are ready to get rid of not only medium-range missiles in Europe but tactical nuclear weapons as well.

This is, of course, if the United States and NATO countries do likewise. That would be a truly zero option. Symptomatically, that part of the Soviet proposals has been ignored by American officials and in media reports.

Judging by statements made by American officials, the Soviet Union's proposal is considered unrealistic. In that case, President Brezhnev proposes another solution eliminating both in the East and West all medium-range nuclear arsenals in Europe. And if Washington finds that proposal unacceptable, the Soviet Union has a third suggestion: a considerable reduction of these kinds of weapons by both sides.

President Brezhnev has explained that he would like reductions to number in the hundreds. If the number of nuclear weapons now is around 1,000, then the Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce half this amount if the United States does the same. That should put to rest all talk in the United States that the Soviet Union wants to leave its nuclear arsenal in Europe untouched. And if the three proposals I already mentioned are not acceptable to Washington, the USSR is prepared to consider any other suggestions made in Geneva, providing that no attempt is made to upset the current balance of strength.

Washington's leaders, including representatives of the current administration, have admitted that there is a balance of strength between the two countries and therefore any assertions are false that an equal reduction of nuclear potential by both sides stands to benefit only the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is demonstrating its good will. We are not interested in winning propaganda points but are trying to achieve a real agreement. The position of the United States in this vitally important issue will be judged not by various statements, whether they sound respectable or whether they are like the one made this week by Eugene Rostow, but by actual deeds.

ZHUKOV ARTICLE ON UN DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS

PM071247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "United Nations: Success for Peace-Loving Forces" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] A few days ago the UN General Assembly First Committee, which examines political questions and questions of security, adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes one after the other five documents of exceptionally great significance:

-- THE DECLARATION ON PREVENTING NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE, the draft of which was submitted by the Soviet Union;

-- A resolution calling for the conclusion of A TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF ANY TYPE OF WEAPON IN SPACE, the draft of which was also proposed by the Soviet Union;

-- A decision containing a demand for the conclusion of A CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING, DEPLOYMENT AND USE OF NUCLEAR NEUTRON WEAPONS -- its draft was submitted by a group of socialist countries;

-- A resolution ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS which suggests accelerating the talks devoted to preparing the draft of an all-embracing treaty on this score, which on the USSR's initiative, have been underway for a long time now;

-- A decision calling for the priority initiation of TALKS ON HALTING THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND GRADUALLY REDUCING STOCKS OF THESE WEAPONS UNTIL THEY ARE TOTALLY ELIMINATED as suggested by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, which support it.

The adoption of these program documents is a great success for peace-loving forces. They express precisely and clearly the will of all the world's peace-loving peoples, who are aware of the catastrophic consequences to which the use of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction could lead. Yet many U.S. politicians and statesmen in 1981 have frequently argued the "possibility" and even the alleged "expediency" of using these weapons.

What is the worth, for instance, of the following statement by the U.S. defense secretary on 22 June -- the 40th anniversary of Hitler's villainous attack on the Soviet Union: "It is on them (Weinberger was talking about the new nuclear missile armaments -- Yu. Zh.) that we mainly base our hope of being able to win a victory (!)"

Victory over whom? Washington has not conclealed at all that it regards the USSR as the United States' main opponent in a nuclear war, although only 8 years ago in the White House an agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, signed by the leaders of both states, was solemnly concluded at summit level.

Only recently, convinced of the strength of the mass antiwar movement rapidly growing throughout the world -- and above all in Europe -- has the United States started to talk of the desirability of reducing nuclear weapons and its agreement to hold talks on the subject. Of course, such a turn would be of significance and all peace-loving forces will follow attentively, in particular the course of the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe resumed in Geneva 30 November. But the peoples of the world do not have the right to forget that the programs for the production of ever new types of nuclear armaments proclaimed not so long ago by the U.S. President remain in force. His decision to spend $1.5 trillion on military appropriations in the next 5 years also remains in force.

That is why on 25 November the UN General Assembly First Committee adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes the declaration "preventing a nuclear catastrophe," submitted by the Soviet Union. Each line of this declaration resounds like an alarm call. Here is the prescriptive part of this very important fundamental document which solemnly proclaims in the name of the UN states:

"1. States and statesmen who resort to first use of nuclear weapons will be committing a very grave crime against mankind;

"2. There will never be justification or forgiveness for those statesmen who decide to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

"3. Any doctrines allowing first use of nuclear weapons and any actions pushing the world toward catastrophe are incompatible with the laws of human morality and the lofty UN ideals;

"4. The supreme duty and direct obligation of the leaders of states possessing nuclear weapons is to act so as to nullify the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. The nuclear arms race must be halted and reversed by joint efforts, through honest and equitable negotiations....

"5. Nuclear energy must be used only for peaceful purposes, only for the benefit of mankind."

The envoys of the overwhelming majority of states voted together for the declaration calling for the use of nuclear armaments and nuclear war to be outlawed. The delegates of just 18 countries voted against it. The reader rightly asks: Who then voted against this most humane document according with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter, and on what grounds? Who refused to come to the defense of the sacred human right to life?

It was primarily the representatives of the United States and its closest NATO allies. There were also the governments of Australia and New Zealand which with the United States, belonged to the ANZUS military bloc. There were also the governments of Japan, which is linked by a far-reaching military treaty with United States, and of Israel, which as always noisily demonstrates the unity of its "strategic interests" and U.S. interests.

And is that all? The reader asks. Yes, that's all, despite the U.S. representatives, desperate intrigues for over 2 months in the UN General Assembly corridors, accompanied by every kind of U.S. pressure on UN members not bound by the military discipline of blocs. The "voting machine" once created by U.S. diplomacy, which used to operate smoothly, did not work this time.

Even representatives of odious regimes supersubservient to the United States like the Pinochet regime in Chile and the Stroessner regime in Paraguay, or the gang of Pol Pot supporters, spattered in blood from head to foot, who are hiding in the Thai jungles yet for some reason occupy in the United Nations the seat of Kampuchea's lawful government -- even they did not venture to display solidarity with the United States in public and stated that they were abstaining. And the delegation from China, which Washington now terms a U.S. "friend," considered it right to "vote with its feet" by leaving the auditorium during the adoption of the resolutions.

On familiarizing myself with the results of the ballot I could not help recalling the correlation of forces in the United Nations a little over 30 years ago when Austin, Connaly, Vandenberg and Dulles, who represented the United States there, would unceremoniously impose on the General Assembly the decisions which suited them, demanding an immediate vote every time.

When the first session of the General Assembly opened in 1946, it included just 50 countries, including 21 Latin American countries where dictators obedient to the United States then ruled. Their representatives were assembled twice a week to receive instructions and they voted as they were told. On the maps of Asia and Africa enormous expanses were still overrun with colors denoting that the countries there were colonies of Britain, France, Portugal and Spain. They were not represented in the United Nations.

Things are different now. The United Nations now includes 157 large and small states. True, many of them are still economically weak; a whole series of states remain dependent on the United States and its allies, which, exploiting this fact, sometimes persuade these countries' envoys to vote against their own national interest. But, for all that, there is no way of avoiding an undoubted fact: The correlation of political forces in the world arena has changed fundamentally.

When vitally important questions like problems of war and peace appear on the agenda, no "arm-twisting" of the developing countries' representatives produces the effect Washington requires, and the representatives of the United States and the closest allied states which support it remain in an obvious minority.

The present voting in the UN General Assembly First Committee was particularly crucial. And it is not surprising that all five of the above-mentioned documents were adopted by an overwhelmingly majority of votes, while the United States and those which followed it were invariably isolated.

You do not need to be a great diplomat to understand that if the representatives of the United States and the other NATO countries vote against the adoption of a declaration stating that those states and statesmen who resort to first use of nuclear weapons will be committing a great crime, that means that the Pentagon and NATO are at the very least "weighing up" the possibility of such a first strike.

You do not have to be a great sage to understand that if they refuse to support the call to ban neutron weapons -- production of which, furthermore, is already in full swing in the United States! -- it means that some people in NATO intend to stockpile them for future use "if necessary." Especially as the inventor of this weapon, the U.S. physicist S. Cohen, who is lavish with cynical revelations, stated for all to hear in an interview in the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS for 26 November: "I personally believe, I consider that a nuclear conflict will begin before the end of this century." And he added unabashedly that the neutron bomb is in no way a defensive weapons, as Washington has until now kept on saying, but an offensive one.

You do not have to think for long about why the United States and its allies refused to support the resolution banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space before you realize what motives dictated this stance. You only have to recall that the U.S. press is openly reporting that the United States is already designing arms for war in space and that the Pentagon is preparing to employ for military purposes the reusable spaceship Columbia, which is currently being tested.

The U.S. leaders thought it right to keep silent about the resolutions that have now been adopted at the United Nations. Some British figures have acted as their advocates. On 26 November British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington ventured to state in the House of Lords that the British "Government does not consider that a declaration similar to that proposed by the Soviet Union would be a serious contribution to genuine arms control and disarmament since it could not replace negotiated agreements on these problems."

What? Our people say accurately though undiplomatically of such reasoning: "Tripe." Does the adoption at the United Nations of a declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe really hamper in any way the talks begun in Geneva on 30 November, for example? On the contrary, the impressive warning issued in the name of the United Nations is bound to promote the success of those talks! Furthermore this warning ought to have suggested to the conservative government that it is time even for Britain to make its contribution to the cause of nuclear disarmament.

"The use of nuclear weapons and nuclear war must be outlawed" -- These weighty words enshrined in the preamble to the declaration adopted at the United Nations on 25 November are directed not only to the United States but to all states without exception that possess these weapons of mass destruction.

"Only someone who has decided to commit suicide," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, "can begin a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious. Whatever might the aggressor possesses and whatever means of unleashing a nuclear war he chooses, he will not reach his goal. Retribution will inevitably follow."

So surely it is time for the United States and its allies to realize that an agreement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons is of vital importance for all mankind? For if there is no first strike, there can be no second or third strike; all talk of the possibility of winning a nuclear war will be pointless and this war itself will just remain a theme for science fiction novels.

The declaration adopted at the United Nations on averting nuclear war and the resolutions aimed at curbing the arms race are an important stage in the active struggle to preserve and consolidate peace and peaceful international cooperation. There are new battles ahead for the attainment of this goal, which is in line with the hopes of all the peoples of our planet!

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES DELEGATION REPORT

LD071618 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has examined a report of the CPSU delegation which took part in the conference of representatives of communist and workers' parties discussing the work of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA) in Prague on November 24-27, and approved its activities. The CPSU Central Committee maintains that the journal's activity meets the goals of the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and helps promote cooperation between communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties.

The CPSU Central Committee noted with satisfaction that the Prague conference focused its attention on the chief international problem -- how to counter the aggressive policy of imperialism, eliminate the war menace and prevent a thermonuclear war. The joining of efforts of the workers' liberation, democratic and large-scale anti-war movement constitutes one of the powerful factors of resolving the problem which concerns the vital interests of all the peoples, of the whole of mankind. The Prague meeting reaffirmed the realisation by the communists of the historical significance of their active joint struggle for peace, social progress and socialism.

PRAVDA ON 26 NOV PROCEEDINGS AT PRAGUE MEETING

PM021443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report: "To Strengthen Unity"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 26 Nov -- The meeting of representatives of communist and workers' parties to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA continued here today. The main problem of today -- the struggle against the danger of war -- remained at the center of the discussion.

We are dealing with a new political situation which differs significantly from the situation in the seventies. Its main feature, Comrade A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, stated, is the attempt by imperialism -- above all American imperialism -- to eliminate detente and substitute the policy of striving for unilateral military superiority.

We must continue to devote special attention to summarizing the historical experience accumulated in building real socialism, and above all the experience of the CPSU and the USSR. Permit me to note here, Comrade Lilov said, that the question of solidarity with the countries of victorious socialism, and first and foremost of solidarity with the USSR, is by no means outdated. The journal of the international communist and workers' movement acts correctly in waging a struggle against anti-Sovietism -- one of the main trends in imperialist propaganda and ideology -- and it must continue that struggle.

The course of confrontation which is being followed by imperialism, Comrade H. Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is exacerbating conflict situations in the Caribbean region, the Near East, southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, Indochina and Afghanistan. It is also evident that one of the main aims of this course of confrontation lies in kindling counterrevolution in Poland, in bringing about the long-term degeneration of Poland and the socialist community and thereby changing the international correlation of forces. This course is opposed by the growing might of the Soviet Union and by the community of socialist states. A determining factor in the correlation of forces has been and is still the fact that the Soviet people have created and are ensuring an approximate military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism. Without military equilibrium, imperialism would already have unleashed World War III.

In view of the U.S. desire for military superiority the path to the dispersal of military blocs lies today through ensuring military equilibrium and through steps in arms limitation and reduction. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is therefore of exceptional international significance, H. Axen stressed. With its constructive new proposals the Soviet Union has created a constructive basis for talks with the United States.

Imperialism is making frenzied counterattacks against the forces of revolution and peace, Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, said. In its intrigues against revolutionary forces today, imperialism has found a new ally in the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists. They are not only outright enemies of the people of Vietnam, the peoples of the three Indochina countries and the peoples of Southeast Asia, but also a counterrevolutionary stike force opposing the three revolutionary currents of today, opposing world peace. That is why the journal must give more space to articles which criticize Chinese hegemonism and expansionism.

The revolutionary movement is becoming increasingly multifaceted, Comrade G. Streiff, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said. The paths to socialism which revolutionary forces propose for their countries have become more diverse. This diversity is the distinctive feature of the processes of socialist building and of real socialism in countries where it has already been built. Information about the diverse experience and achievements of various revolutionary forces enriches the awareness and struggle of all communists. We would like to increase this contribution in order to familiarize the fraternal parties and progressive forces better with the results of our analysis and the lessons we have learned from our own firsthand experience.

Comrade T. Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, allowed distortions of CPSU foreign policy to occur in his speech. Other speakers adduced facts to demonstrate the groundlessness of his assertions and rejected his approach, which leads away from the urgent, vital issues which are of concern to millions of people and on which communists should act cohesively and responsibly. Comrade (Ya. Makkey), member of the Executive Committee's Political Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, devoted his speech mainly to how he sees the debate between the fraternal parties and in the pages of the journal, stressing in this connection that in his opinion the main attention must be devoted to differences in views between parties. Comrade R. Mechini, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Control Commission, supported this approach. Other speakers assessed this idea as unacceptable and as amounting to turning the journal into a platform for mutal criticism by communist parties.

The unity of revolutionaries and proletarian internationalism, Comrade M. Porcel Pena, member of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee Politburo, said, are the key to victory over imperialism and over its world of injustice and war. Not for a moment must our journal be a platform from which attempts are made to undermine the unity of the international communist movement or to deny the universality of the experience of real socialism.

Many of the participants in the meeting examined the expediency of convening an international conference of communist and workers' parties. This question was raised in speech by Comrade V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The struggle for peace is not and cannot be a matter only for individual countries or regions; it concerns the whole world and is thus the conscious cause of the entire communist movement, Comrade Bilak said.

The significance of the coordination of the fraternal parties' actions on these issues, particularly the coordination of the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress, has recently been stressed at a whole series of regional conferences of the fraternal parties....In recent years there has quite naturally been more and more, increasingly concrete discussion of the question of convening a world conference, first and foremost on questions of disarmament and peace. As is known, a whole series of regional conferences have come out positively on this issue. In our party's opinion it would be a good thing for some of the fraternal parties, representing all continents, to put forward an initiative on convening a conference, chiefly on questions of the struggle against armaments and for peace. On such vitally important issues as the struggle for peace and for the prevention of nuclear war, communists cannot trail along behind events or become lost in the mass: They must be at the head of this great struggle of the people.

Comrade S. Walsh, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada and chairman of the Communist Party of Quebec, recalled during his speech the appeal of the central committee of the Communist Party of Canada to the fraternal parties in June 1981, calling for an international conference to be convened in the near future. He stressed that no differences of opinion on any particular issue should stand in the way of coordinated efforts by communists when what is at stake is the very existence of civilization and the preservation of life on our planet. The idea of convening a conference was warmly supported by a whole series of speakers.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM041531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 61st session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade has been held in Moscow. Delegations from the CEMA member countries and also a delegation from the SFRY took part. Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the International Investment Bank and the Interelektro organization took part in the commission's work.

INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW 26-27 NOV

PM041543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] From 26-27 November the 17th session of the Council of the Interelektro international organization for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the electrical engineering industry was held in Moscow. Taking part were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and the SFRY. A.I. Mayorets, chairman of Interelektro and USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry, chaired the session.

They adopted the main guidelines for cooperation in 1981-1990 in developing and deepening multilateral international production specialization and cooperation and also examined other questions.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW ON FRG TRIP, GENEVA, MIDEAST

PM071443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] An Important Guide

At the beginning of the week an important document was published in Moscow which immediately attracted the attention of the Soviet and foreign public. Having examined the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wholly and fully approved the important and useful work done by L.I. Brezhnev during the talks and conversations with Chancellor H. Schmidt and other West German statesmen and politicians and called the visit a peace mission in the fullest and highest sense of the term.

This assessment drew the world public's attention to one of the chief conclusions arising out of the Bonn talks: The guide to practical policy for all states, irrespective of their social system or participation in a particular military alliance, should be readiness to make every effort and continue to work together to strengthen peace and regenerate the climate of detente and confidence.

Presenting a government statement to the Bunderstag 3 December on L.I. Brezhnev's visit, Chancellor H. Schmidt stressed that the Soviet-West German talks imparted further impetus to the East-West dialogue. "Despite substantial differences of opinion and despite fundamental divergent views on society and politics," the chancellor said, "our common denominator was joint concern for peace."

The West German press notes with satisfaction that the results of the visit contribute to the development of good-neighborly, peaceful cooperation between the two countries and rates highly the USSR and FRG leaders' statement that both states will continue along the historical path laid in their relations by the Moscow treaty and in relations among all countries which participated in the all-European conference by the Helsinki Final Act.

L.I. Brezhnev's talks and conversations in the FRG and his meetings and speeches were a major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties. The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, which is being implemented in close coordination with the fraternal socialist countries, again demonstrated its love of peace, breadth and initiative.

Examples of coordination were the routine meetings during the week of the foreign and defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states which took place in Bucharest and Moscow, respectively. The Foreign Ministers' Committee, which met in the Romanian capital, examined, in particular, the state of arms limitation and disarmament talks. The ministers stated in a communique that their states do not have, never have had and never will have a strategic doctrine other than a defensive one, and that they do not have, never have had and never will have any intention to create a first-strike potential or a desire to achieve military superiority.

"The leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign policy departments," the London TIMES writes, "ended their annual meeting by resolutely supporting L.I. Brezhnev's recent proposals in the disarmament sphere and expressed the hope that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva will achieve their goal."

The Path to a Nuclear-Free Europe

On Monday 30 November Soviet-American talks began in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. This event has made a wide impact since, as the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes, "it marked the resumption of dialogue between Moscow and Washington, which had effectively been suspended since Reagan's election as U.S. President."

The Soviet Union believes that the purpose of the talks is to reach a mutually acceptable understanding with the United States on considerable reductions of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and to translate into the language of concrete commitments by the sides the principle of equality and identical security. This is the aim of the important proposals L.I. Brezhnev put forward during his visit to the FRG. The new Soviet initiative is essentially a program for curtailing nuclear arms in Europe. Its main aspects are as follows:

First, the Soviet Union has substantially supplemented its earlier proposal on a moratorium -- that is, that while the talks are going on both sides should refrain from deploying new or modernizing existing medium-range nuclear weapons in order to facilitate dialogue and create a favorable atmosphere for it. Now the USSR has expressed willingness to go further. If the other side agrees to a moratorium it could reduce unilaterally and as an act of good will part of its medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR -- that is, do it as a kind of down payment while moving toward the lower level which the USSR and the United States can agree on during the talks.

Second, the Soviet Union has stressed its intention to advocate in Geneva a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons; to advocate that both sides reduce them not by tens but by hundreds. Of course, this should take into account both U.S. forward-based weapons and the corresponding British and French nuclear weapons.

Third, the USSR would be prepared to reach an agreement on the total renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. Moreover, the Soviet Union has advocated that ultimately Europe should be totally free from nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical. Now that would be a real "zero option" fair to all sides.

As is known, not long before the Soviet-American Geneva talks started, President Reagan came up with the so-called "zero option" idea. Abitrarily picking from the overall balance of nuclear forces just one of its parts -- ground-based missiles -- he proposed the following so-called "equalization": Let the Soviet Union destroy all its medium-range missiles (SS-20 as well as SS-4 and SS-5 missiles) and then the United States will abandon its plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Obviously this is no "zero option." The Soviet Union is being told to disarm but they want the entire nuclear arsenal currently possessed by the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe to remain intact.

Back in the fifties the United States deployed in Europe and in the seas and oceans around it various types of nuclear weapons. The so-called forward-based means. At first it was B-29 aircraft, at the time the only atom bomb carriers. Then came medium-range missiles which, as they became obsolete, were replaced by modern aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. In Western Europe and in the waters washing its shores the United States now has more than 700 aircraft of that kind. They are F-111 and F-4 fighter-bombers, FB-111 dual-based bombers and A-6 and A-7 aircraft stationed on aircraft carriers.

To this must be added the nuclear delivery vehicles at the disposal of the U.S. NATO allies. Britain has 4 nuclear submarines with 64 Polaris A-3 missiles and 55 Vulcan bombers. France has 5 nuclear submarines with 80 M-20 missiles, 18 ground-based missiles and 46 Mirage bombers.

The Soviet Union was forced to create a counterpart to this nuclear potential. If you take into account all the missile and aircraft armaments of the NATO countries capable of reaching targets in the USSR from the territory of Western Europe and the adjacent seas, and on the other hand the corresponding Soviet armaments deployed in the European part of the USSR, their approximate quality emerges: The NATO countries have 986 such delivery vehicles and the Soviet Union has 975.

If nearly 600 new American missiles are additionally deployed in Western Europe, NATO will have a 50 percent superiority in delivery vehicles, and nearly a twofold superiority in nuclear warheads.

The unprecedented scale of the antiwar movement in Western Europe has apparently prompted Washington to seek a way of reaching the same goal by a different route. After all, the "zero option" proposed by Reagan is intended to ensure U.S. military superiority without the deployment of new missiles -- at the cost of unilateral disarming by the Soviet Union.

It would be interesting to know how the originators of that idea would react to the idea of implementing their proposed "zero option" on the basis of full reciprocity -- that is, for the Soviet Union to deploy its own forward-based missiles, similar to the American ones, somewhere in the Western Hemisphere. But it is easy to answer this hypothetical question. You only have to recall how the United States reacted 20 years ago to the possibility of a few dozen Soviet missiles being deployed in Cuba at the Cuban Government's request. At that time Washington started shouting about a lethal threat hanging over the United States. Yet they are trying to convince Soviet people that the American forward-based facilities are a forbidden topic, not to be discussed.

"In private conversations members of the Reagan administration admit that the direct aim of the President's proposal is to quell the propaganda wave in Europe which is breaking on the United States," the New York TIMES writes. "If West Europeans are to support the deployment of the new missiles, they must be shown that Washington did first try conscientiously to reach agreement with Moscow."

Such comments are fed above all by Washington's own statements. For instance, one cannot fail to be alarmed by the words of the U.S. secretary of state to the effect that "progress in Geneva will depend on NATO's determination to continue preparing for the deployment of the new missiles."

On this issue Beijing propaganda has adopted a provocative stance openly hostile to the cause of peace and detente. It makes no secret of its interest in wrecking the Geneva talks and in an unrestrained nuclear arms race and the further exacerbation of international tension.

Judging from many indications, the states which rule the roost in NATO, first and foremost the United States, have not yet displayed any desire to seek a mutually acceptable agreement and are still gambling on obtaining military advantages for themselves. But the Soviet people will not permit this. They will never waive the security interests of their own country or its allies and friends.

The Soviet proposals are the path to a nuclear-free Europe. The other prospect is that of turning our continent into the detonator of a thermonuclear catastrophe. Everyone who values peace must be aware of that.

Anti-Arab Deal

This week the United States and Israel took another step toward the creation of an anti-Arab military alliance. The two countries' defense ministers signed a "memorandum on mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation" in Washington.

It has been decided to create a "coord[illegible]ting council" which will determine concrete forms of such cooperation -- for instance, the preparation and holding of joint maneuvers. As is clear from press reports, Israel is prepared to take on "counteracting the threat to the Near East's security from the Soviet Union."

The Arab public has not forgotten how last spring Haig preached the idea of "strategic consensus" in the Near East, allegedly proving that the aggressors and his victims must forget their differences and rally to jointly rebuff the "Kremlin's intrigues." The bandit raid by Israeli vultures on Baghdad reminded people where the real threat to peace and security in the region comes from.

And now that the demagoguery of "strategic consensus" has failed, Washington has started talking about "strategic cooperation" -- that is, has openly moved toward an alignment with the side in the Near East conflict which bears the mark of the aggressor.

The memorandum on "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv is yet another consequence of the Camp David deal, which is leading to the extension of imperialist interference in the Arab peoples' affairs. This deal indicates Washington's intention of turning the Israeli military into an active accomplice in American military adventures in the Near East, and on the other hand Tel Aviv's intention of using U.S. support in order to extend its expansion and perpetuate its occupation of territories in the region.

For all their diversity, the past week's events indicate that the international activity of the USSR and the entire socialist community for the sake of security and progress for the peoples helps to ensure that throughout the world the will to protect the highest asset of human civilization -- peace -- and to uphold it actively and on a day-to-day basis will grow stronger.

NATO DEFENSE CHIEFS MEET; U.S. PRESSURES GREECE

LD080620 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec, TASS -- The first day of the winter "Atlantic week" -- a series of meetings of the leading bodies of the North Atlantic bloc here -- passed in an atmosphere of acute differences. A meeting of NATO's Eurogroup, in which the defence ministers of the West European countries of the bloc took part, virtually ended with no results, since representative of Greece declined to sign the final communique. This unprecedented case has been caused by differences over the question of Spain's entry into the North Atlantic alliance. The representative of Greece also pointed in his speech to the need to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

In this context, the special meeting, which followed, between U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece is viewed by local observers as an obvious attempt at putting pressure on Greece with a view to securing a change in its stand.

NATO'S LUNS MALIGNS EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT

PM070943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 5

[A. Zagorskiy "Rejoinder": "Not in High Esteem"]

[Text] The political face of NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns is well known -- it is the face of a double-dyed anti-Sovietist, ultrabelligerent, with a very flexible spine when he meets with generals from across the ocean. This NATO leader's verbal pirouettes are striking in their absurdity.

Thus, Luns recently stated, without any proof, that the mass demonstrations in Europe against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles there and against the neutron bomb are undoubtedly (!) "organized by the Russians." The evidence? Of course: The participants in the movement put forward "the same arguments as Soviet Russia" and "do not protest against Russia." That is what Luns said the other day in an interview for the French newspaper LIBERATION.

Of course, the flareup of antiwar sentiments in Western Europe has a more logical explanation -- the peoples of Europe simply do not want to play the part of U.S. nuclear hostages. They want peace. That is why they are coming out against the deployment of American cruise missiles and Pershings on their territory and positively assessing the USSR's peace-loving policy. But Joseph Luns does not hold logic in high esteem.

ILICHEV URGES 'POLITICAL WILL, REALISM' IN CSCE

LD041926 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Ilichev, leader of the Soviet delegation and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, addressed in the Spanish capital today a plenary session of the meeting of representatives of the state participating in the European Conference.

The Soviet delegate urged all the participants in the Madrid meeting to show political will and realism and to make extra efforts so as to successfully complete the meeting in December this year. It is this political will and realism, he stressed, that was demonstrated by the Warsaw Treaty countries at the recent session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Bucharest.

The time has come, Leonid Ilichev said, when it is necessary to resolutely cast aside fruitless polemics, remove all artificial obstacles and put an end to the tactic of procrastination and obstruction.

We stand for reasonable compromises on the basis of due account for the opinions and interests of all the participating countries. We are against the attempts to impose unilateral views and ultimatum demands by some participants in the meeting on others. The success of the meeting will be achieved only to the extent to which all the participants in it will make joint efforts for reaching commonly acceptable agreements on all the parts of the final act, on the basis of its principles and provisions rather than against them It is high time to give up any subversion of the Helsinki accords, which remain viable because they reflect the carefully balanced interests of all the participating countries.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries, the leader of the Soviet delegation continued, stressed the positive importance of the fact that the meeting is paying much attention to the military aspects of European security. Indeed, these are key problems. The foreign ministers pointed out that the approximation of positions with regard to the conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe was promoted to a considerable extent by the Soviet Union's avowed readiness to apply confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR on the condition of the appropriate extension of the confidence zone by Western countries.

Our constructive position was concisely and clearly expressed at the most authoritative level -- in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the editorial board of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

The realistic and justified nature of our approach both to extending the zone of application of confidence-building measures and to the set of the measures themselves flows out logically from the provisions of the Final Act, and meets its letters and spirit. The aim of our approach is to contribute to building trust, reducing the threat of an armed conflict and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe.

In such an important issue as the cause of peace and detente, Leonid Ilichev continued, it is necessary to be guided not by expediency or propagandist motives but rather by the vital interests of consolidating the peace and security in Europe, and not only in Europe.

It is our profound conviction that all the necessary prerequisites are available for reaching agreement on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. At present, only one thing is required -- namely to cease staking on unilateral military advantages and to embark on a path of a quest for mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the pertinent provisions of the Final Act and the principle of equality and equal security.

Cooperation among states in all spheres determined by the Final Act cannot be built in any other way than under the strict observance of the Helsinki principles. Such is the indispensable condition of intercourse among equal sovereign states.

In conclusion, Leonid Ilichev stressed that the peoples of Europe, and not only of Europe, have no wish to put up with the threat of new war, with the insane arms race. They demand that not a single opportunity should be lost for the improvement of the situation in the world, for easing international tension, for a turn from the arms race and confrontation to detente in the military sphere and disarmament.

Such opportunities are offered by the Madrid meeting and they must be fully used.

The head of the Hungarian delegation, Ambassador Ferenc Esztergalyas, and the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Stefan Staykov, spoke in the same spirit. They demonstrated clearly the constructive approach of countries of the socialist community to questions of the Madrid meeting.

UN MEMBERS CRITICIZE U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON STAFF

LD041552 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 4 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. Government refuses to implement international conventions and agreements on the diplomatic immunities of the staff of international organizations, thereby hampering their normal activities. Such a disregard by the U.S. authorities for the obligations assumed was criticised in the UN General Assembly's Fifth Committee, where the question of the immunities and privileges of the staff of the UN and of its specialized agencies was discussed.

The participants in the meeting -- representatives of a number of countries -- gave numerous examples of obvious arbitrariness when official Washington prevented staff members of the UN Secretariat or persons arriving at the UN headquarters for various activities of international character from entering New York. Thus, in 1979, the U.S. authorities prevented, in particular, a Soviet specialist who was appointed by the UN secretary general to be an expert on the working group on disarmament matters, from arriving in New York.

Without giving any reasons, the USA stubbornly prevented the arrival of one of Afghan diplomats who was appointed to a responsible post in that country's mission at the United Nations.

Speaking in the committee, Soviet representative Kudryavtsev pointed to the unacceptability of the state of affairs when in the USA where the UN headquarters is situated the level of privileges and immunities of international employees in much lower than, for example, in Austria and Switzerland. Numerous cases of detention, arrests and even imprisonments of staff members of the UN Secretariat are well known. The imperialist powers' secret services, flagrantly violating the status of international employees, make active attempts at recruiting them for activities which have nothing in common with the tasks of international organizations, the Soviet representative pointed out.

TASS ANALYST ON NEW U.S. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

LD071730 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 7 Dec 81

["USA: Is It Witch-Hunt Again?" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- "The coalition 'campaign for political rights' affiliating 109 public, religious and political organizations in the United States has assessed the presidential decree adopted in Washington on broadening the powers of the CIA and other secret services as a further violation of civil rights of the Americans. There is every reason for such a conclusion. The decree at issue, which has been signed, for that matter, on the eve of the human rights day marked on December 10, means that the powers that be in the USA flouting the fundamentals of democracy continue 'strengthening' and 'perfecting' the system of institutionalized arbitrary rule in that country, whose aim is to protect the order which is suitable and profitable for the ruling class.

"Under the decree at issue the U.S. secret services are receiving a 'legitimate' pretext for interfering even more crudely and shamelessly into the life of the Americans -- break into their homes, search them, read private mail, etc. At hand is fresh evidence of the fact that the total spying on the Americans by the FBI, CIA, the National Security Agency, the military intelligence service and other U.S. special departments is truly part and parcel of the 'American way of life'. But what will be the targets of shadowing, provocations and repressions in the USA? Above all progressive, democratic and anti-war public organizations; all who dared to express their disagreement with the official policy, who protest against exploitation and poverty, militarism and racism.

"And the above-said decree, which as the New York TIMES put it is aimed at letting the CIA loose from the chain of restrictions, is just one of the measures directed at suppressing 'dissident' and 'disloyalty' in the USA. A new Senate Subcommittee for Security and Terrorism has been set up. It, in actual fact, is a copy of the notorious McCarthy Committee for Investigation into Anti-American Activity. A bill has been drafted providing for the prosecution of any American for making public any information about the CIA's criminal operations, even if they were received from open sources. According to the data which leaked into the press, the lump sum of almost 12 million dollars has been appropriated in the current fiscal year for the FBI's programme for 'combatting terrorism'. But it is well known that 'combating' of this kind is used in Washington to imply above all actions of the secret police for the suppression of any kind of 'dissent'. Such is the real political reality in the country, whose ruling circles using the giant bourgeois propaganda machinery are trying in vain to convince the world that the USA is almost some 'stronghold of democracy', 'stronghold of human rights'!

"Commenting several months ago on the activity of the U.S. secret services in the country, the newspaper Washington STAR pointed out that once the Americans had been horror stricken on learning that FBI agents were planted into thousands of public organizations which were considered to be 'subversive'. Can we be really going to return to that madness? the newspaper inquires. By making another step towards reviving McCarthyism, through the adopting of the presidential decree broadening the CIA's powers, Washington itself has given an unambiguous answer to this question."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ASSAILS NY TIMES REPORTER

PM041626 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by A. Smirnov and S. Sokolov under the rubric "Who's Who": "He Staged a Provocation and Left"]

[Text] Among the almost 400 accredited foreign correspondents in Moscow conscientiously going about their business there are some whose "creative brief" extends no further than crude anti-Sovietism.

Some of these have ended their stay in our country with scandalous episodes, while others have given themselves away by their excessive zeal in the service of the CIA and related centers of psychological warfare. Unfortunately, their example has taught nothing to those who have made slandering the Soviet Union their trade. The person in question this time is Anthony Austin, former Moscow correspondent of the New York TIMES.

To be fair it must be said that Austin himself understood full well the utter immorality of rabid anti-Sovietism. It is no coincidence that before leaving for the Soviet Union he was at pains in his conversations with Soviet journalists to dissociate himself from those of his colleagues who flagrantly misrepresent Soviet reality in their copy. Austin had, moreover, already worked as a correspondent in the Soviet Union 20 years ago. So he also knew that a reputable journalist has no difficulty in obtaining objective information about our country. The Soviet Union scrupulously complies with the recommendations contained in the Helsinki Final Act, under which journalists have the opportunity to communicate personally "with sources of information, including organizations and official institutions."

So what about Mr Austin? Was he putting on an act? Obviously. From the moment he arrived in the Soviet Union he seemed to forget about considerations of professional integrity. He proved to be most interested in slanderers, renegades, drunks and criminals, who furnished him with malicious rumors and anti-Soviet yarns. His circle included, for example, the criminal Braylovskiy and a certain Churganov, who had a conviction for stealing state property....

Austin recently wrote about one such acquaintaance in the New York TIMES. A certain Igor had become his right-hand man and "almost a son" to him. On learning of his new-found acquaintance's desire to emigrate to the United States the journalist began giving him lessons in how to "make trouble for the authorities" and how to make sure of "being given a stretch" for breaking Soviet law and then get himself kicked out of the Soviet Union and hailed as a victim of a "human rights violation."

But Igor was a poor learner of the journalist's lessons and was convicted on the decidedly unglamorous charge of stealing liquor. He had blown his chance of being a "champion of freedom." Judging by Austin's story in the New York TIMES, his confederates squabbled among themselves and began a row into which, of course, Austin himself was dragged. Without waiting for the outcome, the journalist decided to retreat to New York and to tell the U.S. reader what he had managed to learn about Soviet peoples' lives from slanderers, drunks and criminals.

The tenacity with which A. Austin defends his anti-Soviet credo is attributable to more than mere professional zeal. The leaders of the U.S. mass media have long been quite deliberately sending to the USSR people who are bred in the spirit of fierce hatred of everything Soviet and are the physical and spiritual kin of those who waged a fierce struggle against the young Soviet republic. On his own admission Anthony Austin grew up in just such a white emigre enivornment.

Such a choice of correspondents is evidently consistent with the tasks which Washington sets them. But the constant smearing of Soviet reality and the deliberate misrepresentation of existing realities -- which ultimately means stirring up hatred of everything Soviet -- is in direct conflict with the Helsinki spirit which they are so fond of citing across the ocean.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

PM070857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "'Truth' Against Truth"]

[Text] It has become clear that Washington is continuing aggressively to fill one more "vacuum detected by the American administration in international relations: The entire U.S. propaganda arsenal is being reoriented toward conducting a large-scale campaign code-named Project "Truth."

But what "truth" does Washington intend to inscribe on the banners of the crusade which it is undertaking? In an official memorandum made public by the Washington POST the aims of Project "Truth" are twofold.

First, the memorandum states, Project "Truth" represents "a vigorous information campaign outside the United States to create the right impression about the United States and its foreign policy."

Second, so the memorandum points out, the stepping up of anti-Sovietism in American propaganda will be "an important part of the campaign." At the same time "the Soviet threat to stability and security in various parts of the world will also be emphasized" during the campaign.

And that, in fact, is all. Quite frankly, the substance is not rich. Among the project's aims you will not find a single one that both the U.S. propaganda departments and the U.S. mass news media have not already made concentrated efforts to achieve.

What, in that case, distinguishes Project "Truth" from Washington's other propaganda actions? Of what do its "elements of novelty" consist?

The impression is created that everything that American propaganda has done so far both to justify the U.S. foreign policy course and military doctrines and to discredit the USSR's foreign policy is regarded as plainly insufficient by the present American administration. And not without reason: A tremendous effort has been made, but its effect is zero. It would even be more accurate to say -- with a negative sign for Washington.

No persuasion can make the peoples of West Europe resign themselves to the fate prepared for them by Washington as guinea pigs for the doctrine of "limited nuclear war." No contrivances are capable of imposing the Camp David perfidy on the states of the Near and Middle East. No joint maneuvers by the United States and the racist Republic of South Africa regime are capable of thwarting the international movement to eradicate the remnants of colonialism in southern Africa. No justifications of Washington's militarized flirtation with the Beijing hegemonists and Islamabad can hide from the world public and, above all, the peoples of South and Southeast Asia the threat which the American administration poses to the security of those regions. Finally, the plans being nurtured by the United States for aggressive actions against Cuba and Nicaragua and the plans for intervention in El Salvador elicit nothing but growing condemnation in today's world. Today there is no continent, region or subregion on our planet where the U.S. foreign policy course and its aggressive "big stick" policy do not meet with the broadest condemnation and encounter growing mass resistance.

Therefore Washington is experiencing acute irritation, it might be said, over the worldwide negative response which the peoples and governments of the overwhelming majority of states are giving the United States. In connection with the strong growth of the antinuclear, antimissile movement R. Allen, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, complains about West Europe. People there, he says, "do not understand to a sufficient degree the nature of the political changes and the changes in policy that are taking place in the United States."

"I was surprised," J. Kirkpatrick, head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, writes in a letter addressed to representatives of the 40 nonaligned countries, "that you or your government agreed or were able to subscribe to a document continaing malicious attacks and false allegations smearing the good name of the United States.... I believe, your excellency, that in actual fact you believe this malicious lie no more than I do." (Let us remind you that we are talking about the communique of the conference of foreign ministers and delegation heads of 93 (!) nonaligned states at the 36th UN General Assembly session in which, according to the calculations of Kirkpatrick herself, condemnation of the aggressive U.S. policy is heard "nine times directly and dozens of times indirectly").

There is one leitmotiv in such statements: The world, it is said, does not want to understand the United States, and mankind is becoming the victim of anti-American propaganda. A familiar situation is it not? All the peoples are out of step, while Uncle Sam alone is in step.

This almost pastoral picture reveals, however, a harsh reality: Washington has gone so far in its great-power aspirations and its pretensions to the role of the self-styled almighty that it is losing both the ability to evalute the situation in the world soberly and the readiness to consider the aspirations and will of other equal members of the international community. In the system of images of the same U.S. presidential adviser R. Allen, "the United States is a global superpower" which is now providing the leadership and the military strength which the alliance (NATO -- Yu. B.) has lacked for a decade" and expects "the allies to submit gratefully" to American leadership! And from his viewpoint Europe is just "one region, perhaps the most important, but one of several regions of the world." The same applies, by all accounts, to Africa, Asia and Latin America. In other words, the United States is a "global whole," while the entire rest of the world is just a chaotic heap of "other regions."

Is it any wonder that in such a construction of the world -- farfetched, artificial, false -- you will not detect the slightest wish to take the aspirations and interests of the world's other peoples into consideration? On the other hand, you will have no difficulty finding an ineluctable, growing passion to lecture, dictate, demand.... and even, if it is deemed necessary, to lie: For a "global superpower," it is said, everything is permitted.

In this instance, too, Washington is gambling chiefly on force -- propaganda force. "Project 'Truth,'" the aforementioned memorandum reports, "will use all the resources currently at the disposal of the International Communication Agency [ICA] -- the Voice of America, radio broadcasting materials, magazines, films, television announcers, foreign press centers, guests from abroad, cultural exchanges and so forth." In short, the "total mobilization" of all available means for a wide-scale propaganda war is being announced. In fact, this is how operation leader Wick regards his creation, as he recently announced: "We are in a state of war -- a war of ideas with the Soviet Union."

The head of the ICA "forgot," however, to specify that Washington is declaring this "war of ideas" not on the Soviet Union but on all the world's people who "do not understand" the United States today, who refuse to dance to the tune of the "global superpower" and who do not wish to "submit gratefully" to its diktat.

War has not only been declared -- it is already being waged. Project "Truth" was set up by the U.S. President back in August. Its existence became known almost 3 months later. What, then, has happened during these months? Let us recall just what is most important. Not so long ago none other than U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig put forward slanderous fabrications about the alleged use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan. He spoke, let us recall, in full accordance with the demand advanced in the memorandum on Project "Truth" to "emphasize the Russians' use of chemical weapons." What can one say about such a "coincidence"? Probably only that in this instance Haig took on functions unusual for the head of the foreign policy department -- the functions of a disseminator of slanderous fabrications of the lowest grade.

The same hallmark is stamped on such a fresh-baked product of Washington's propaganda kitchen as the fierce campaign of malicious slander against Cuba, which is designed to justify in advance the preparation of the ground for aggressive actions against the island of freedom. The recent speech by the head of the Washington administration expounding the U.S. approach to the problems of arms control is also in keeping with the spirit of Project "Truth." U.S. propaganda passes off the substance of that speech as Washington's "very important foreign policy initiative." However, the collection of fantastic "facts" on which the White House "initiative" is built convinces us that in this instance, too, it is a question just of a propaganda initiative, and no more than that. And official White House spokesmen themselves admitted to a commentator for the American NBC TV company that the "initiative" is intended only to "reduce the intensity of West European criticism regarding Washington's nuclear policy."

Here is another example fresh in the memory: U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger blessed on its way a crude forgery with the loud title "Soviet Military Strength." These are the "summits" of the project, so to speak. It is not hard to guess, therefore, what their "foot" is like. And it only remains for us to be astonished at the refined hypocrisy with which the project's author gave the title of "Truth" to a policy of propaganda terror, a policy of unchecked m[illegible]information and shameless lies.

The White House is undoubtedly hoping for the success of its new undertaking. But the only real consequence of its efforts can be just the further undermining of confidence in the foreign policy of Washington, which is trying to put into the hand of constructive dialogue extended to it the "hand of Moscow," that crude plaster cast clearly stamped "made in the United States."

U.S.-USSR SEA NAVIGATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD081314 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- Talks between delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States of America take place at the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR here. They are discussing revision and signing of a new intergovernmental agreement on sea navigation.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST URGES COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD080832 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Yamamoto Masahiro: Important Dialogue" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG once again demonstrated the readiness of the USSR to promote an atmosphere of confidence between the East and the West, Yamamoto Masahiro, the prominest leader of the Socialist Party of Japan and member of Parliament, said in a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA interview. "It is now up to the West, above all, to the United States."

"We in Japan," he remarked, "sincerely hope for a success of the Geneva talks. May I express the confidence that their fruitful outcome would be a point of departure for the opening of a whole series of talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in other regions of the world."

Such developments, he went on to say in the interview, would also favourably affect commercial and economic relations between the West and the East. "Incidentally, the experience accumulated by the USSR and the FRG in business cooperation, once again provides food for serious thought over one unfavourable fact -- the fact of inadequate utilisation of the big opportunities of developing economic contacts with the Soviet Union." Most thoughtful politicians and business leaders, Masahiro emphasized, are sure that the expansion of Japanese-Soviet trade and economic cooperation would entirely and fully accord with the interests of both countries.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

OW080554 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Dec 81

["From Friendship and Good-Neighborliness" program]

[Text] A 5-man delegation of the Japan-Soviet special committee of the Japan Socialist Party arrived in Moscow on 5 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Headed by House of Representatives member Toshiharu Okada, vice chairman of the Japan-Soviet special committee, the delegation includes representatives (Sukeya) Abe, Yukio Watanabe and Minami Mizuta.

The delegation paid homage at the Lenin Mausoleum on Sunday, 6 December, and toured a state farm on the outskirts of Moscow. This morning it is scheduled to visit the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Fish Industry Ministry. In addition, the delegation is scheduled to visit the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the State Planning Committee and the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and to travel to Lenigrad.

BELGOROD ENTERPRISES PROVIDE AID FOR DPRK

SK050154 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Workers at a machinery plant in Belgorod, southwest of Moscow, have fulfilled ahead of schedule production orders from workers of fraternal Korea. Top quality steel pipes have been shipped to the Pukchang thermal powerplant, whose capacity has increased because of Soviet aid.

Other Soviet enterprises in the city have had close ties with enterprises in the DPRK. For example, a plant producing vitamins in Belgorod has long been supplying products to socialist Korea, and people in Belgorod have had close relations with workers of People's Korea. Many technicians in this city have visited the DPRK to assist the DPRK workers. (Chikhalyachev), a cement technician, has received the DPRK's order of the National Flag for meritorious service in developing the DPRK's cement industry.

(Pulomalevikov) and (Chalirudo), Soviet scholars in Belgorod, have visited and worked in the DPRK. They were invited by the DPRK to work at the Kim Chaek steel works as advisers.

DEIGO GARCIA BUILDUP COUNTERS PEACE ZONE CONCEPT

LD061341 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 6 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec, TASS -- The British Government has declared that it welcomes the U.S. plans to expand the military base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. This declaration was made by Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, in his reply to a member of parliament's enquiry. The Tory government asserts that the Diego Garcia base plays an important role in ensuring the West's interests in the region. This course runs counter to the efforts of the majority of the coastal states in the Indian Ocean which are seeking to realise their long-standing idea of turning the region into a peace zone.

Since the time when Britain "conceded" Mauritius' island of Diego Garcia to its ally, the United States, in 1966, as payment for the deliveries of American Polaris missiles for British submarines, the Pentagon has established there a large naval and air complex. Diego Garcia has become the major strategic base of the United States in the Indian Ocean. The large-scale work, already under way in the island, which will be intensified next year to modernise the complex, is directed at turning it into a jumping off ground for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, set up for gendarme functions, for interference in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region.

About a quarter of the globe's population lives in the coastal waters of the Indian Ocean. The countries possess, according to the Indian journal MAINSTREAM, more than half of the tapped oil reserves, two thirds of uranium and a great part of gold deposits in the capitalist world. The United States already exports from these countries more than 40 varieties of strategic raw materials.

Thus, the question of ensuring the security of the countries in the Indian Ocean by turning it into a peace zone is also a question of creating favourable conditions for economic and social progress of these countries. Meanwhile, Washington and its NATO allies, as well as Beijing hold a strongly negative position on this issue. Having thwarted the U.N. General Assembly's decision to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo this year, the United States is seeking to bury the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. London, as the above-mentioned declaration by the British secretary of state makes it clear, acts as one with Washington.

VASILIY KUZNETSOV SPEAKS AT DINNER IN NEW DELHI

LD071902 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Dec, TASS -- "Cooperation between the USSR and India on the international scene is assuming special importance in the conditions of a notable complication of the situation in the world where new armaments build-up programmes are adopted, open and large-scale subversive acts are carried out against the young states and national-liberation movements, negotiations to settle conflict situations are blocked and new pockets of tensions are developing." This was stated here today by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov -- head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet that has arrived in India on an official visit. "Such a dangerous policy affects the interests of practically all the peoples of the globe: It carries the threat of a war catastrophe that would bring countless sufferings to all mankind," he stressed, speaking at the dinner given in his honour by India's Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah.

"The peoples of the planet respond to the growth of a military threat by stepping up the struggle for peace," said Vasiliy Kuznetsov. "This is attested to by the unprecedented upsurge of the anti-militarist mass movement in Western Europe. Complete understanding and respect is shown in the Soviet Union to the feelings and actions of the participants in the popular manifestations in the West European capitals. For our part, as before, we are doing everything to channel the course of events into the avenue of a constructive dialogue."

Vasiliy Kuznetsov further noted that the Soviet Union tables quite realistic measures aimed at easing international tensions and ending the arms race, which is convincingly confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. "The Soviet Union can say with full justification that it has gone its half of the way and even more to meet the Western partners," head of the Soviet delegation said. "The negotiations begun at Geneva create, in our view, not a bad opportunity for successfully completing this itinerary, if, of course, there is manifested complete reciprocity and recognition of the principle of equality and equal security and mainly, which goes without saying, the corresponding political will from the other side."

Referring to the situation in Asia, the speaker stressed that "the seeds of conflicts on the continent have been sown by external forces to which the interests of the Asian peoples are alien." "An unequivocal answer to the question as to what these forces are," he said, "is provided by the flags of the ships of the armada concentrated in the Indian Ocean allegedly for the protection of the 'vital interests' of a power situated many thousands of miles away from this region."

"Unfortunately, on the Asian Continent itself there are also forces providing every kind of assitance in defending the overseas interests," Vasiliy Kuznetsov continues. "In the process, some probably count on obtaining in exchange support for their hegemonist schemes and territorial claims with regard to contiguous states. Others, it appears, regard this line as the best way of keeping their regimes in power. It would not be idle to recall that 'stability' of this kind is highly ephemeral if it has to be repaid by complicity in the dangerous adventures of others and to sharpen relations with neighbors.

"Despite the complexity of the situation, the Soviet leaders are profoundly convinced that there are realistic ways to settle conflict situations, be that in the Near or Middle East, in south and south-east Asia or in the Far East," he said.

The head of the Soviet parliament delegation praised the high authority enjoyed in the world by the foreign policy activity of India which has a no small amount of accomplishments to its credit and continues to work tirelessly in the interests of consolidating peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed his high appreciation of the "fullfledged, variegated and dynamic Soviet-Indian cooperation," stressing that summit meetings play a great role in consolidating the friendship, confidence and mutual understanding between the two countries. "In this sense, it is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of the personal contributions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi," he said.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation conveyed to those present and, through them, to the friendly great Indian people the best wishes from the Soviet people, all the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from the members of the Soviet Government and personally from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

GROWTH OF AFGHAN INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE NOTED

GF080755 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 7 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The International Prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Is Growing." The radio states that press agencies admit that the DRA's international prestige is steadily growing and that "during the first half of the current fiscal year the DRA's trade with foreign countries totaled over $100 million." The radio notes that development in the DRA is disheartening to its Western enemies.

The fact that the DRA Government is meeting most of the important needs of the industrial and the agricultural sector is significant "because one has to consider the groups of counterrevolutionaries aimed at upsetting the drive for development in the DRA. Washington and Beijing have placed counterrevolutionary bandit groups under their protection. The counterrevolutionary bandit groups trained in terrorist activities in [word indistinct] areas of Pakistan are destroying asphalt roads in the DRA and are striving to create economic problems."

Regardless of the DRA's effort to increase its industrial and agricultural output, the radio says, Washington and Beijing are endeavoring to isolate it. It adds: "The Soviet Union has had a major role in the DRA's growing international prestige. The [word indistinct] of Soviet-DRA relations based on equity and mutual interest is of great importance. The DRA exports cotton, chemicals, natural gas [words indistinct] and fruit to the Soviet Union in return for the Soviet aid it receives. Machinery and [word indistinct] constitute more than half of this aid."

The radio concludes by stating that Soviet-DRA cooperation is based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-Neighborly relations signed in 1978. Many countries of the world are taking Soviet-DRA cooperation as an example for strengthening their own relations with the DRA.

Soviet Assistance

LD051505 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Almost half of everything produced by the Afghan state sector comes from projects built with Soviet assistance. This information was released in Moscow in connection with the third anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Goodneighborliness and Cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has been providing or will provide help to Afghanistan in building 170 industrial and other projects. Of these, 70 are already producing.

Visitors in Turkmenistan

PM071019 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] TURKMENINFORM -- A group of visitors from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is currently in Turkmenistan. The visitors called at the Turkmen CP Central Committee, where there were received by V.A. Kharkov, candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Turkmen CP Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section, who briefed them on the republic party organization's multifaceted work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. The group acquainted itself with the work of the Turkmen CP Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section, the republic party organization auditing commission, the Gyaupskiy Raykom and the editorial office of the newspaper SOVIET TURKMENISTANA.

The Afghan visitors laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin monument, visited Ashkhabad's political education center, the Turkmenistan exhibition of national economic achievements and the Soviet Turkmenistana kolkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon and saw feature films and documentaries about the republic. During their stay in the republic the visitors are to visit Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya Oblasts, where they will familiarize themselves with work experience of party and soviet organs and meet with labor collectives.

'MORE AGGRAVATED' SITUATION IN POLAND REPORTED

LD071826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[TASS correspondent report from Warsaw]

[Text] Over the last few days the situation in Poland has continued to become more aggravated. The extremist forces of Solidarity, under demagogic slogans, are unleashing a campaign against party organizations at enterprises and are maliciously slandering the party's social and economic policy. At the same time, the rightwing forces of Rural Solidarity are blocking the government's measures intended to guarantee food supplies to the population. They keep on presenting new demands calculated to eliminate the socialist sector in the villages. Counterrevolutionary elements have provoked student strikes in a number of higher education institutions.

A few days ago the Solidarity Presidium met in the town of Radom. The association's leaders declared their refusal to cooperate with the authorities in overcoming the crisis. They describe as unacceptable in advance those decisions which could be adopted by the Sejm and government, unless they fully include all Solidarity aims, which provide for the virtual transfer of the key positions in the country to Solidarity's control. It is considered here that the Radom meeting points Solidarity toward open struggle for power, toward the breaking up of the state and social order in Poland. Government press spokesman Urban has stated that the position adopted by Solidarity at the Radom meeting brings clarity to the question of who bears the responsibility for the present political situation in the country. So far the leadership of the trade union has not replied to the government's proposal to come to an agreement. It asserted that it does not aspire to power, yet at the same time it has hampered or fully paralyzed the authorities' efforts to overcome the crisis.

The representatives of the Solidarity leadership sat at the negotiating table with the government in order to discuss important, urgent problems. At the very same time, however, the strikes continued or started up and political campaigns were conducted, even going so far as attempting to exclude the PZPR from industrial enterprises. The Solidarity leadership violated the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, as well as the trade union's charter. Despite their constant promises, and also in contradiction to the strivings and hopes of the rank and file members of Solidarity, the trade union leadership has adopted the position of a political opposition force, starting an open struggle against socialist authority.

Such actions create a new political situation in the country which is serious and grave in its consequences. Instead of cooperating in overcoming the economic crisis, the leadership of Solidarity is exacerbating the political crisis. Solidarity is virtually declaring a struggle directed toward undermining and paralyzing lawful authority.

The PAP agency reports that a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held, at which the present situation was discussed.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS HARSH SOLIDARITY TACTICS

LD080012 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the Polish counterrevolution like to boast that it is they who have created Solidarity. Thus for instance, the leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] Leszek Moczulski assures in his public speeches that the August strikes last year in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia had been prepared by the confederation and he himself was Walesa's adviser.

Jacek Kuron, in turn, in an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL stated that it was the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] led by himself, which created Solidarity, and he directed it from the first day. "Walesa was only a standard bearer in the trenches," Kuron declared, while the general staff was KOR which advised the strike committee in each concrete case. Whatever the truth, irrespective of those family quarrels concerning parentage, the counterrevolution considers Solidarity as its child and does not intend to hide the fact that it will make use of it to put into practice its political plans.

To manipulate the rank and file of the organization, a gigantic apparatus has been created: 40,000 established and well-paid functionaries. Forty thousand? The Central Trade Union Council [CRZZ], which had been so violently attacked by Solidarity for its bureaucracy, had one-third of that number of paid functionaries. No trade union in the world has such a ratio of functionaries to rank and file members.

Besides the apparatus of union officials, an apparatus of repression was created: the so-called brigades of workers' protection, in reality storm troopers. The purity of their ranks is constantly checked, and they are all KPN members. It is they who blocked the ventilation pipes leading to coal faces in which miners were working who did not want to strike. They used wrenches to disperse the strikers at the Gdansk printing office belonging to Solidarity.

Thus, at the counterrevolution headquarters one more powerful unit was organized consisting of lieutenants able to dictate to and impose the will of antisocialist forces on rank and file members of the organization.

Misled by the demagogic slogans of Solidarity, working people acted and still act against their own interests. There are many examples: the campaign for increased wages which only resulted in reducing the living standards of working people; the campaign for legalizing Rural Solidarity as a consequence of which the Solidarity of (?rich farmers) has left Poland without food, and this result in a fertile year. One can multiply such facts.

Based on this background one can clearly see the most important thing: The provoked strikes and the constant threat of strikes and other so-called protest actions weakening the Polish economy have hit the working people hardest. Polish homes will be colder this winter; industry will produce less cars, washing machines and refrigerators for Poles; housing construction will be further reduced; rationed goods will be even more difficult to buy.

Thus the policy of Solidarity has been turned against the working people of Poland. And who has gained from it? The forces which are interested in creating chaos in industry and tension in the community, the forces of counterrevolution. It is they who were pushing Solidarity to create an atmosphere of anarchy and confusion favorable to the seizure of power.

Now from the field of economy the struggle moves on to a new training ground: Solidarity has been thrown against party organizations in enterprises. Union agitators are persuading party members to leave it. Provocative referenda are organized on the question: Should, or should not PZPR organizations exist at enterprises? Party activists are persecuted; party committees act in an atmosphere of terror. The counterrevolution has begun an open offensive against the PZPR which it sees as its main political adversary. Union extremists openly call for erecting gallows. It is known that Solidarity has made a list of 18,000 communists who are to be liquidated immediately after the coup.

Only people devoid of reason can think that it may be possible to liquidate socialism in Poland. However, it is exactly such politicians who for the time being have the decisive voice in Solidarity. They hope that on the shoulders of that organization they will succeed in obtaining power. Moreover, neither the national interests of the Polish state nor the vital interests of Polish working people are taken into account as usual.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY FORCES BEHIND SOLIDARITY

LD080156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2355 GMT 7 Dec 81

["Poland: Behind the Facade of Solidarity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Whatever demagogic clothing counterrevolution disguises itself in, sooner or later it reveals itself as the wickedest enemy of the peoples. This historic truth, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today, is starkly confirmed in Poland where counterrevolution hiding behind the facade of the trade union Solidarity has been acting against the genuine interests of the Polish people for more than 1 year.

The Solidarity leadership, the article says, ingratiating itself with the masses, has come out with slogans full of promises and stark demands to the government. Outwardly these demands look like a show of concern for the growth of the people's prosperity: a sharp rise in wages, a cut in the working week, a twofold cut in the waiting time for new apartments and a substantial increase in supplies of high quality products for the home market. However, many Polish economists drew attention right from the start to the fact that such demands cannot be fulfilled without careful organizational preparation and a number of years of persistent labor by the whole nation.

The strikes which have spread throughout the country, indicates the paper, the fall in labor discipline and the violation of economic links between enterprises and industries as well as other factors of that nature were used by the enemies of the Polish people, and have brought only harm to Poland. There was a sharp reduction in the output of fuel, electricity, metals and raw materials; there was a fall in production and quality of machine-building goods and all consumer goods.

"The ill-intentioned actions of the extremists in town and country have led to a sort of 'vicious circle'. The dissatisfaction of urban workers is growing over the poor food supply, while in the country there are increasing numbers of people dissatisfied with the fact that it is impossible to buy agricultural machinery and other industrial goods. Such a situation fully responds to the black schemings of antisocialist forces, which are striving by all means to undermine the alliance of the working class with the laboring peasantry, and thereby to shake one of the cornerstones in the foundations of people's power."

Counterrevolution, which has entrenched itself in Solidarity, is becoming insolent. This is demonstrated by the new strikes and the continual deepening of the disorganization of the country's economy through the fault of Solidarity officials. "Antisocialist forces are conducting an offensive against the mass media and are trying to bring them under their control; they are starting subversive work in such state organs as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as was demonstrated by events in one of the ministry's colleges where Solidarity called on students to oppose the authorities. Counterrevolution, concealing itself behind the facade of Solidarity, continues its activities which are directly aimed against the socialist structure in Poland."

SOCIALIST TRADE COOPERATION WITH POLAND REVIEWED

LD072110 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Let us now listen to a commentary by Vladimir Nesedov, scientific worker of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, on the economic help rendered Poland by the CEMA countries.

Taking into account the present difficult economic situation facing the Polish People's Republic, and guiding themselves by the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism, the CEMA countries are giving Poland considerable and comprehensive help.

A considerable portion comes from the USSR. In the first 9 months of the year, Soviet deliveries to Poland, compared with the similar period last year, increased by 13.7 percent, while imports from the Polish People's Republic diminished by 3 percent. In this respect one should also take into account two very important factors: First, the very advantageous structure of trade exchange for Poland in dealings with the USSR -- more than 1/2 of Polish exports to the USSR are machines and other equipment, 1/4 are consumer goods, while only 1/7 of exports are raw and other materials. On the other hand, regarding Soviet exports, machinery and other equipment constitute only 1/3 while raw and other materials, items Polish industry badly needs for normal functioning, constitute only 1/2. The other factor is the price of Soviet raw materials. Thus, for example, by buying oil from the USSR and not the West, Poland saves annually $1.3 billion. At prices below the world market, Poland also gets Soviet oil products, gas, iron ore, cotton and other raw materials.

At present, the possibility for Poland to obtain Western credits has greatly diminished. The sharp deficit in hard currency precludes the buying of the necessary amounts of raw materials on the so-called free market. This situation is also exacerbated by the unrhythmic work of the country's raw materials' producers. As a result, the potential of many enterprises of the light, chemical, metal, as well as of the machine-building industries are underinvested and threatened with stagnation. This in turn creates the danger of shedding labor in those branches. In these circumstances, how important indeed is the Soviet-Polish agreement on the joint use of underloaded capacities of Polish industry. This agreement has now reached the final stage of negotiations. Additional supplies of Soviet raw materials will help reintroduce efficient production at enterprises and safeguard employment. A portion of the output will pay for Soviet imports, while the rest will supply the domestic market.

Another instance of fraternal help is the agreement signed in November on supplies from the USSR to the Polish People's Republic of 30,000 tons of meat. Within the framework of agreements already signed, supplies totaling 30,000 tons of fish, 10,000 tons of rice, and 100,000 tons of grain have begun arriving in Poland. To stabilize the economy, help is also being given to Poland by other countries of the socialist community. For instance, at Poland's request, the structure of trade turnover between Poland and Bulgaria has been revised: The contribution of machinery and equipment from Bulgaria has been reduced and new contracts have been signed for supplies of Bulgarian medical and consumer goods. Purchases of vegetables and fruit, as well as their products, have been increased. Now the possibility is being considered of exporting to Bulgaria the industrial equipment Poland had previously bought from other countries but has not used. The possibility is being considered of joint utilization of free production capacities of the Polish People's Republic, as well as the participation of Polish construction and assembly enterprises in Bulgarian investments.

Structural changes have taken place in the trade turnover between the GDR and Poland. This has found expression above all in increased deliveries to Poland of food and consumer goods, as well as farm machinery and spares.

The USSR and other fraternal countries are doing all they can to help Poland overcome its serious crisis. However, it is necessary to mobilize internal forces in Poland -- after all, that country has a powerful industrial potential and a considerable labor force -- but without such an extraordinary mobilization, no help will produce the desired effects.

MOSCOW ON BUCHAREST PEACE DEMONSTRATION

LD081144 [Editorial Report] Moscow World Service in English at 1100 GMT on 6 December carries as the third item in its newscast a report on disarmament demonstrations being held in many European countries on Saturday, 5 December. The report ends by saying: "In Bucharest, about 300,000 working people from the capital and provinces took part in demonstrations for peace initiated by the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front."

Moscow World Service in English at 1400 GMT and 1500 GMT on 6 December also carried this news report.

PRAVDA REPORT ON GROMYKO DEPARTURE FOR ROMANIA

PM081237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Departure for Bucharest"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow for Bucharest on 1 December for a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states.

He was seen off at the airport by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.F. Maltsev, N.M. Pegov and O.B. Rakhmanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

VARIATION TO USSR-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE

The following variation to the item entitled "Communique on Gromyko's Visit to Romania," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 4 December 1981 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. page F 1, is taken from Moscow PRAVDA of 4 December which publishes the unattributed "Soviet-Romanian Announcement [soobshcheniye] on A.A. Gromyko's Visit to Romania." The PRAVDA version is identical to the Moscow TASS version except the omission of the first paragraph.

REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO HUNGARY 7 DEC

Gromyko Sees Tikhonov Off

LD071336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Today, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left Moscow for Budapest on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and of the Hungarian Government. He was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Tikhonov, Lazar Begin Talks

LD071906 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec, TASS -- Talks were held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

During the talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the heads of government of the two countries exchanged information on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, examined a broad range of issues concerning the status of the Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, the major areas and prospects for its development.

It was unanimously stated that the relations between USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully and dynamically in all fields fully in line with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Central questions at the talks were those of the further broadening and deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. In this connection, exceptional importance was specifically stressed of meetings and conversations between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar which are of key importance for resolving the cardinal questions of cooperation of the two countries, for coordinating their positions on topical international issues.

Also examined were some international problems having to do with preserving and deepening detente in Europe and in the whole world, putting an end to the arms race and passing over to disarmament, and developing equal international cooperation.

Lazar Dinner Speech

LD080010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (TASS) -- Speaking at a dinner in honor of Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here on an official friendly visit, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, stressed that Nikolay Tikhonov's visit is an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the fraternal ties binding the peoples of both countries.

The Hungarian people know and highly esteem the outstanding results achieved by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist party in fulfilling the glorious ideas of Great October, in the prosperity of the Soviet motherland and in the development of the economy, science and culture. Our people are inspired by the magnificent goals which the historic 26th CPSU Congress set the Soviet people, who are building communism.

Under the leadership of the MSZMP, the Hungarian people are continuing the construction of the developed socialist society and are successfully working to fulfill the decisions of the 12th congress of our party.

Taking into account our strength and potential, we have set ourselves in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the task of ensuring an annual growth of national income of 2 to 5 percent and maintaining the standard of living which has been attained, Gyorgy Lazar continued. The fulfillment of these tasks demands great efforts from us, the maximum utilization of resources, and more rational, economical and efficient work.

Our people understand the importance of these tasks, and are taking upon themselves the fulfillment of augmented demands, because they put a high value on what we have achieved in the decades of construction of socialism. They believe in our party's policies and regard them as their own. This is the chief guarantee for fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The relations of friendship and alliance with the countries of the socialist community, and above all the Soviet Union, are of outstanding significance for the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar noted. Speaking about Hungarian-Soviet relations, I may say with great satisfaction that they have a firm foundation. We are joined by revolutionary traditions, common ideas and unity of goals and interests. A basic role belongs to unity on a principled basis on all questions of the MSZMP and the CPSU. Our all-round cooperation is imbued with a spirit of mutual trust. An outstanding role in this belongs to the personal meetings between Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev, a sincere friend of our people, who have given a new stimulus for even further strengthening of our friendship and cooperation.

Economic cooeration with the USSR is extremely important for us, Gyorgy Lazar noted. The Soviet Union is one of our biggest economic partners, and our trade turnover in 1981 will probably exceed R6 billion. Over three-fourths of our imports of energy resources and electricity, one-third of our imports of raw and finished materials come from the land of the soviets. As a result of scientific, technical and economic cooperation between our countries dozens of new projects have been and are being born. With the assistance of Soviet industry, new coal mines, the nuclear power station in Paks, the Budapest Metro and other projects are being put into service. Of great importance for our economic development is the network of oil and gas pipelines connecting the USSR and Hungary, and also production cooperation which has been established and is increasingly deepening in all important branches of industry and agriculture.

Hungary occupies sixth place among the Soviet Union's foreign trading partners, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out. One-third of our exports go to the Soviet Union. We feel satisfaction when we hear from our Soviet friends about the reliable work of the equipment delivered for the Moscow Olympics; or good reports of the Icarus buses, of which more than 50,000 are currently carrying passengers in the Soviet Union; about how there is interest in the USSR in Hungarian farming experience, that our customers are pleased with the quality of Hungarian farming experience; that our customers are pleased with the quality of Hungarian machine-tools, instruments, and medicines; or that products of our light industry, agriculture and food industry are popular.

However impressed we may be by these results, Gyorgy Lazar observed, we are far from having exhausted our relations and opportunities. For this reason we shall be doing the right thing if we instruct the comrades and organizations responsible for economic cooperation, first and foremost the planning organs of our countries and the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, to undertake further efforts to conclude as quickly as possible the agreements which are at the drafting stage. As far as the Hungarian People's Republic is concerned, we are vitally interested in deepening to an even greater extent the cooperation between the industry and agriculture of our countries, implementing the long-term program for development of specialization and coordination of production which determines the basic trends for economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to 1990.

I am glad, dear Comrade Tikhonov, that the initiatives we have taken for the development of cooperation have met with your support, Gyorgy Lazar said. I am convinced that the further broadening of economic ties between our countries is a contribution both to the deepening of socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA and also serves the growth of the ecomomic might of the socialist community.

Hungarian-Soviet cultural ties are achieving an ever increasing level, and cooperation in the scientific field is broadening, Lazar went on. We are especially pleased that the number of friendly personal contacts between Hungarian and Soviet people is constantly growing. Our people fully share and with all our hearts approve the development of fruitful relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union and the indefatigable strengthening of our inviolable fraternal friendship.

The progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, Gyorgy Lazar emphasized, are aware what an important role for the security of mankind and for social progress is played by the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the personal efforts on the part of Leonid Brezhnev, who is respected throughout the world as a fighter for peace. The special attention with which the world public followed Leonid Brezhnev's last visit to the FRG is therefore wholly understandable. Our party and government is of the opinion that this outstandingly important visit has helped the cause of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social structures and peace and security in Europe. For our part, we welcome and support the new constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union on the question of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's will for peace which has again been confirmed has especially great importance now, when extremist circles of imperialism, which are whipping up their arms race, are striving to destroy the balance, Gyorgy Lazar pointed out. In declaring the possibility of the nuclear war they are threatening everything that was achieved in the years of detente.

In following a foreign policy which expresses the interests and wishes of our people, we fully support the peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. We welcome the renewal of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and are in favor of the achievement of the equal security of states at a lower level of armaments. We are ready for cooperation with all sincere supporters of peace and progress. As in the past, the People's Republic of Hungary will in the future fulfill honorably the undertakings it has made in our defence alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, which plays an important role in preserving peace. It makes every effort to strengthen the unity of our socialist community, increasing its strength and authority.

Tikhonov Dinner Speech

LD072224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here on an official friendly visit, made a speech today at a dinner given in his honor by the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government. He said:

Allow me to heartily thank the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for the invitation to visit your country and for the cordial reception and hospitality. I also wish to express profound gratitude for the kind words spoken here concerning our Leninist party and the Soviet people.

I take this opportunity to convey to you and to all the Hungarian people warm greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich constantly pays great attention to the development and strengthening of fraternal links with socialist countries and examines questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation profoundly and from all angles.

The traditional regular meetings of leaders of our countries have decisive significance for the further strengthening of friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, for the solution of key questions of bilateral relations and in conducting an active, agreed policy in the interests of peace.

These meetings open wide prospects for all-round cooperation between our states. They also serve as a clear guide for the talks which we began today.

Soviet-Hungarian cooperation has already long been multi-faceted, deep and fruitful in character.

Whatever field we take, everywhere we can see impressive results. Our close collaboration enables us to advance with more confidence along the path of socialist and communist construction.

Hungarian communists at their 12th congress and we Soviet communists at our 26th congress outlined new horizons in the consistent development of our countries, and set a major, complex tasks connected with switching our economies to an intensive path of development and with a more rational use of all material, labor and financial resources.

The successful solution of these tasks will ensure confident growth and increased efficiency of our economies, an improvement in the living conditions of working people and the further prosperity of their spiritual culture.

But, of course, efforts are needed -- and considerable ones at that -- to ensure that what is planned becomes real. It was precisely toward this that the plenum of our party's Central Committee, which with complete justification is viewed as a continuation of the congress, directed communists and all the Soviet people.

The further deepening of cooperation among all the socialist countries and the maximum use of the opportunities of international division of labor can and must be a powerful accelerator of the development of their economies. This will have a beneficial effect on production efficiency and on the strengthening of the economic potential of the individual fraternal countries and the community as a whole.

At the negotiations we are discussing economic issues in detail. Economics, as is known, loves accounting. But we never lose sight of the policy behind accounting. Our policy in regard to Hungary is invariably the policy of friendship and brotherhood.

This is based on loyalty to the great principles of socialist internationalism. The Soviet people well know that the positive development of socialist Hungary also corresponds to the interests of the Soviet Union, to the cause of communism and peace.

We rejoice, Nikolay Tikhonov continued, that our Hungarian friends show just such an approach, too. This profound mutual understanding makes Soviet-Hungarian cooperation stable and serves to guarantee that the present negotiations will also be fruitful.

It is not only current tasks which occupy our attention, of course. We also think about the prospects and the tasks of tomorrow. In this we speak frankly about the existing unresolved issues and difficulties. We are filled with determination to overcome them and to achieve an intensification of our economic structures.

Here, too, we must turn again and again to inexhaustible sources of reserves such as the deepening of socialist economic integration, as well as the study of and utilization of each others' experience.

It would undoubtedly be simpler for us to solve our tasks if the international situation were not aggravated through the fault of the reactionary imperialist forces. The situation is such that we are compelled to divert considerable resources to maintain our defense capability at the appropriate level, showing concern to guarantee the interests of the security of our country and its allies and friends.

Our foreign policy has no higher aim than the defense of peace. And we have a high appraisal of the fact that in the struggle to consolidate peace we are acting hand in hand with socialist Hungary and with the other fraternal countries of socialism.

Acting in harmony and seeking support for our steps from all forces interested in preventing war, it is undoubtedly possible to attain fresh successes in the struggle against the danger of war.

We would like the eighties to be a time of deepening of the process of detente, and for them to be marked by a turn away from the arms race toward disarmament. All the actions of the Soviet state aspire to this.

The visit to the FRG by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was a major new political action in the implementation of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th congress. You know about the initiatives which the Soviet Union has put forward with the aim of curtailing nuclear weapons in Europe and eliminating the threat of a war involving nuclear missiles.

Much is being said in the West about the so-called "zero option." But a "zero option" is presented, in Washington at least, in rather a peculiar fashion. The Soviet Union, it turns out, should eliminate its nuclear defenses, while the whole of the nuclear potential of the United States and other NATO countries at present stationed in Europe is to be maintained.

The Soviet Union is ready for a real "zero option", that is, the withdrawal of all kinds of nuclear weapons from Europe, both medium-range and tactical. We are in favor of a nuclear-free Europe with strict observance of the principle of equal security of the sides. Such is our firm and clear position:

It would be an illusion to suppose that the solution of complex international problems will come of itself. The forces of imperialism are still banking on obtaining unilateral advantages for themselves, but the Soviet people will never forgo the interests of our country's security and that of its allies and friends.

At present, as you know, Soviet-American neogtiations have opened in Geneva. We shall see how they go. We have sufficient political will and readiness to try to achieve specific results in the name of peace. The determination of the Soviet Union and all countries of socialism to defend peace and prevent a nuclear conflagration is unshakeable!

In conclusion, Nikolay Tikhonov offered a toast to the happiness and well-being of socialist Hungary, to the fraternal Hungarian people and the inviolable Soviet-Hungarian friendship, to the leadership of fraternal Hungary, and personally to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and to the health of Gyorgy Lazar.

Tribute to Dead

LD071606 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov laid today a wreath to the monument erected in the Heroes' Square in the center of Budapest in tribute to the memory of the loyal sons of the Hungarian people who fell in the struggle for the homeland's freedom and independence.

A wreath was laid in the Freedom Square to the Monument of Soviet liberator soldiers.

Guards of honour were mustered at the monuments.

Nikolay Tikhonov and the officials who took part together with him in the wreath-laying ceremony observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Hungarian and Soviet heroes.

HUNGARIAN-USSR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN ESTONIA

WA04100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 p 2

[ETA report: "Cooperation Strengthened"]

[Text] The 3-day session of the 16th Conference of the Soviet-Hungarian Permanent Working Group on Cooperation in Light Industry held in Tallinn ended with the signing of a joint protocol. the document was signed on the Soviet side by A. Biryukov, USSR deputy minister of light industry, and on the Hungarian side by I. Sabo, Hungarian deputy minister of industry.

Measures were outlined for the further improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation, in particular, the development of direct contracts between Hungarian and Estonian enterprises.

Yu. Kraft, Estonian minister of light industry, took part in the work of the conference.

The Hungarian delegation was received on 19 November by V. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian Central Committee.

USTINOV GREETS SFRY'S LJUBICIC ON NATIONAL DAY

PM070910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General N. Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for National defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary:

On the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday -- Republic Day -- on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all servicemen of the Yugolslav People's Army cordial congratualtions and best wishes.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and combat cooperation tempered in the common struggle against facism have formed the basis of fraternal cooperation between the peoples and armies of the USSR and the SFRY in the postwar period.

On this portentious day I wish the personnel of the Yugoslav People's Army new successes in combat and political training in the interests of strengthening the SFRY's defense capability and in the name of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense

SKACHKOV MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S KHRISTOV

PM041527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 26 November there was a meeting between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations, and Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, during which they discussed questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation.

WEINBERGER MISSION IN TURKEY: CLOSER NATO TIES

LD071814 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 7 Dec 81

["Drawing Into Dangerous Plans" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- The visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Turkey pursues the aims of gearing Turkey even closer to the NATO's military chariot, drawing it even deeper into the dangerous plans of the USA in the Middle and Near East and the eastern Mediterranean.

A concrete result of the visit has been a strengthening of U.S.-Turkish cooperation in the military field, which has found its expression in the decision to set up a joint committee of high-ranking diplomats and brass hats to examine periodically "the development of military and other situations in the region" and outline measures for broadening and developing military cooperation between the two countries.

In drawing Turkey even deeper into the orbit of its military preparations in the Middle East, Washington is taking advantage of that country's economic and financial dependence on the USA. The main lever for even deeper drawing Turkey into the NATO's military activity is the U.S. economic and military aid, a lion's share of which is spent on military purposes. While in 1980 the whole of the American aid to Turkey was 450 million dollars, the U.S. administration has requested from the Congress 703.5 million dollars for the programme of aid to that country in 1982, 403.5 million of which are earmarked for military purposes.

Another means of drawing Turkey, in common with some other Middle East countries, into the U.S. militaristic plans in that region is the spreading by Washington of the "Soviet menace myth," and now, as follows from Caspar Weinberger's pronouncements at a press-conference in Ankara, he was speaking at length on this mythical "menace" at the talks with the Turkish representatives.

After the collapse of the pro-American shah's regime in Iran, Washington turned its sights to Pakistan, Egypt and some other countries in that region, striving to make up with their assistance for the loss of its main military-strategic base in the Middle and Near East, to make them its strongpoints in the strategy spearheaded against the Soviet Union, the progressive regimes and the national-liberation movements in the region, the strategy whose aim is to secure the U.S. military-strategic and economic interests by means of "positions of strength" methods, in particular, keep under its control the oil resources of the Middle East countries. The role assigned to Turkey in these plans of the USA has further grown after the new Government of Greece raised the question of dismantling the U.S. military bases on the territory by the defence ministers of the USA, and Turkey stresses that "strong Turkey" will play an important role in strengthening NATO's south-eastern flank and will be the "chief element of regional security."

Greece's wish to get rid of the American military bases, which far from guaranteeing that country's security rather undermine it, the pronouncements by the new prime minister in favour of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is a source of serious concern and exasperation on the banks of the Potomac. As is known, the Pentagon chief Weinberger declared for everybody to hear in the period when the election campaign was in progress in Greece for the creation in that country of a "sufficiently strong movement" in order to prevent the development of unwelcome for NATO trends in the policy of Athens, and following it the newspaper New York TIMES alluded to the possibility of a new military coup in Greece, similar to the coup of "black colonels" which had been organized by the Pentagon jointly with the CIA in 1967.

It is absolutely clear that Washington's militaristic plans in the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean, the drawing of Turkey and other states into them run counter to the national interests of those countries and is conducive only to building up tensions in that explosive area of the world.

SOME NATO MEMBERS, PSOE CAUTIOUS ON SPAIN'S ENTRY

LD041330 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] Spain has [word indistinct] approached NATO and applied for membership of the Atlantic bloc. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes with regard to this:

The Calvo-Sotelo cabinet is in a hurry. Alignment with the Atlantic bloc is something prestigious for the leaders of the ruling party, who see in NATO a remedy for all the ills besetting the Democratic Center Union [UCD]. But not all the NATO members have expressed their readiness to welcome Spain into their community with open arms. For example, Greece, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and other countries believe that it is necessary to mark time and maybe put off membership until 1983 and Spain holds its parliamentary elections.

This position has its logic. Spain's admission into NATO would enlarge the bloc, it would upset the strategic balance of forces in Europe and would raise the level of confrontation between the two politico-military groups in Europe, further aggravating international tension.

There is one other point. As you know, the decision on entry into NATO was made by the UCD leaders by way of parliament despite broad opposition to the move in the country. In parliament a simple majority was used to decide the issue, but since then there has been an increasingly energetic demand in Spain for a national referendum on the Spain-NATO problem, so that millions of Spaniards, and not a small group of deputies from the ruling UCD party, may definitively resolve the question which affects Spain's security and is decisively important for the fate of the country.

Aware of its responsibility to the country, the main opposition party, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], said that if it wins power it will hold a referendum on Spain's (?exic) from NATO. The PSOE's negative position on NATO was reiterated by Felipe Gonzalez in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE. The socialist leader stressed that the interests of Spain's security are incompatible with the country's membership of a bloc which implements a militarist policy. The Spanish socialists' position, supported by other leftwing parties and by the Spanish public, has caused an international stir and has also been welcomed with understanding in some NATO member countries.

SCALE OF CURRENT ANTIWAR MOVEMENT INCREASING

LD071520 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 7 Dec 81

["Man's Basic Right -- Right to Life" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- Human Rights Day is observed world wide on December 10 in accordance with the United Nations decision. Of particular importance in the present-day tense situation is the large-scale public campaign in defence of the right to life, since it is the basic right of each person. Mankind's principal objective today is to live in peace, without war.

A fresh wave of anti-American demonstrations which rolled over Western Europe last Sunday attests to the unabating determination of the Europeans to defend this right and prevent the transformation of their continent into a cockpit of war. Residents of Bonn, Brussels, Athens, Copenhagen and a number of Italian cities took to the streets to declare their opposition to the U.S. plans to deploy in Western Europe medium-range nuclear missiles, and demand the removal of American bases from European soil. All the participants in the demonstrations, rallies and anti-war conferences are united by the common aspiration to avert the threat of war and thwart the Pentagon's criminal plans to turn Western Europe into a ground for testing the mad doctrines of the so-called "limited nuclear war" "warning nuclear strike."

The anti-war and anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe are unprecedented both by their scale and stregnth. More than two million people took part in the demonstrations protesting against the nuclear arms race in Western Europe in recent time. Representatives of various political parties, trade unions, mass public, youth and religious organisations in the NATO countries marched through cities and villages, demanding that their governments prevent the deployment of American nuclear missiles in those countries. The U.S. administration is trying to ignore the mounting large-scale anti-war and anti-American movement in Europe, attaching the tag of "pacifism" to the concrete demands of the West Europeans. In Copenhagen, demonstrators carried the streamers reading "Remove American nuclear weapons from Europe" and "European north should be a nuclear-free zone," in Athens -- "Remove American bases from Greek territory," "Balkans and Mediterranean should become denuclearised." In Berne (Switzerland), 40,000 demonstrators demanded that a new war be prevented and Europe be saved from NATO. Is it pacifism? No, it is a realistic demand, addressed to the Washington administration and other governments in the NATO countries, to stop the nuclear arms race and cease encroachment on the life of millions of people.

The mass movement also shows that Washington is unable to bring down the mounting wave of anti-war demonstrations by imposing the so-called "zero option" on Western Europe, the option which is designed not only to preserve the available American nuclear weapons in the continent, but also to continue to build up NATO's nuclear potential.

The peace programme, advanced by the Soviet Union, contained a package of constructive and just proposals for curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and security in individual regions and all over the world in general, the initiatives set out by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany are intended to ensure European security. They correspond to the profound aspirations of all the peoples in the continent. Unlike the U.S. administration's proposals directed at gaining unilateral advantages at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments, the Soviet initiatives are based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. These proposals make it clear that the Soviet Union is not only ready for a reciprocal considerable reduction of medium-range nuclear systems, but also favours the removal from Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Such is the real content of the Soviet peace programme which ensures man's right to life.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FRG-USSR ECONOMIC CONTACTS

DW041249 Moscow in German to Germany 1645 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Report by Andrey Pavlov, USSR first deputy minister for the machine tool and tools building industry -- read by announcer]

[Summary] The West German machine-tool building branch is well known in the Soviet Union. The heavy-truck enterprise at Kama, for example, one of the world's largest automobile construction plants, has been equipped by about 40 large, medium and small machine-building companies of the FRG. Some of the machines for this plant were "developed by the teamwork of specialists of both countries."

At the same time "the export of Soviet installations to the FRG is expanding. Our countries regard as a particularly promising form of cooperation for the future the joint production and sale of metal cutting-shaping machines." Sharing in this practice, which has been pursued successfully for years, "are the Hildemeister, Kieseling and (Elbschmidt) companies and other firms of the Federal Republic."

Structural changes envisaged under the USSR's current 5-year plan necessitate the production of more than 1,300 latest-model machines, including numerically-controlled machines. "The Soviet plants would be prepared to engage additional partners for the implementation of this program, partners which have a highly developed machine-tool building branch like the Federal Republic of Germany." Options have been considered for having West German companies participate in the new equipment of some Soviet machine-building enterprises, companies "which particularly specialize in the production of automation facilities and high-efficiency machines."

Soviet and FRG specialists are also seeking ways of even closer contacts in other fields. They exchange information "about the production capacities of potential partners and organize information expositions."

PATOLICHEV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-FINNISH TIES

PM071047 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent interview with N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade: "The USSR and Finland: Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Question: In early December this year the 25th session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation will take place in Helsinki and examine the progress of the implementation of the long-term program for the development and intensification of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland signed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finnish President U. Kekkonen in May 1977. How do you assess the results of the work which has been done -- particularly in the past 5-year period, 1976-1980?

Answer: Economic ties between the Soviet Union and Finland have developed rapidly in recent years. Whereas in 1971-1975 the volume of Soviet-Finnish trade was R5.1 billion, in the period 1976-1980 it came close to R13 billion -- that is, it more than doubled. In working to implement the long-term cooperation program the sides have accumulated rich experience in the development of mutual trade and in the construction of industrial, energy and other projects, whose role in our cooperation is growing. In the last 5-year plan Finnish firms constructed various projects on Soviet territory worth a total of about R500 million and in 1980-1981 alone this construction was in excess of R200 million. I am referring primarily to the creation of large-scale national economic complexes like the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine and the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine, which are of great significance for the economy of the Soviet Union's border regions and for the use or production capacities and employment in Finland, particularly its north-eastern regions. Thus up to 5,000 men were employed on the construction of the first section of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine. In turn, large-scale establishments of importance to the Finnish economy like the metallurgical combine in Raahe, the Lovisa atomic power station and others have been constructed on Finnish territory. It has been calculated in Finland that trade and economic ties with the USSR as a whole ensure work for at least 150,000 people, which indirectly affects the welfare of a further 300,000 citizens.

Question: In November 1980 the heads of our states signed a protocol to the long-term program extending the time limit of the program to 1995 and specifying and adding to its content. What are the prospects for the further development of large-scale economic cooperation with Finland?

Answer: The document signed at summit level defines the main avenues for the development and consolidation of trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Finland for the immediate future and the longer term. The volume of commodity turnover is assessed at R18-20 billion in 1981-1985 and at R22-24 billion in 1986-1990. A substantial proportion of this turnover will come from the continuation and expansion of the construction of various establishments on our countries' territories. In accordance with this program it is planned to continue cooperation in the energy sphere on Finnish territory, and a contract has already been signed for the joint planning of an atomic power station with an output of 1,000 megawatts.

There are real opportunities for doubling joint construction on the USSR's territory in the current 5-year period. We intend to discuss many of these opportunities with our Finnish colleagues at the forthcoming commission session in Helsinki. It is planned to expand cooperation in the construction of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine and to carry out a number of additional operations at the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine. The construction of comfortable hotels will be continued.

Transport projects will have an important place, particularly those for ensuring rail freight and sea freight shipments. I am referring to talks on the construction of a car repair depot at Tosno station, Leningradskaya Oblast, and the expansion of the sea port in Tallin. The participation of Finnish firms in constructing and modernizing enterprises of the food, meat and dairy and light industries will be a new sphere of industrial cooperation.

Finnish firms will take part in the construction of the large-scale Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline -- in particular through deliveries of whole housing settlements on the pipeline route, for whose delivery a contract with Finnish firms to the sum of R150 million could obviously be signed during the commission session as early as December 1981.

There are many other interesting projects on the USSR's territory in whose construction Finnish firms could take part by mutual agreement. There are new establishments in the pulp and paper industry in the border regions and in Siberia and also possible energy projects.

Of course, the so-called "Arctic Project," the participation of Finnish firms in the prospecting and development of the resources of the Barents Sea continental shelf, could have an important place among them. Given favorable conditions this could become an unprecedently large-scale cooperation project.

It seems to us that further cooperation projects could also be found on Finnish territory.

All this requires careful study and preparation. The commission's forthcoming session in Helsinki is devoted to just that. After all, in the course of its activity the commission has accumulated rich experience of this work and has become the recognized center for the coordination and organizatiin of the entire complex of Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of our friendly countries.

U.S. WHIPS UP 'BLACKMAIL, THREATS' AGAINST LIBYA

LD071418 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 7 Dec, TASS -- The administration is whipping up a campaign of blackmail and threats against sovereign Libya. The CBS television network announced that President Ronald Reagan intended to adopt soon an "important decision" as regards Libya. Imposition of the embargo on oil shipments from Libya -- the chief component of Libyan exports -- is named among the possible hostile measures.

NEWSWEEK magazine points out that the U.S. administration is holding secret talks with its Western European partners, trying to persuade them to adopt wide-ranging economic "sanctions" against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Washington is seeking first of all their consent to stop oil purchases in Libya with a view to making that country alter its independent political course, which does not suit Washington.

Observers recall in this connection the armed provocation by American fighter planes which attacked Libyan aircraft. The Bright Star military exercises in Egyptian territory are also assessed in the Arab world as part of the provocative campaign of pressure launched by the U.S. administration.

Washington is trying to justify this policy of threats and provocations with the help of crude fabrications as regards Libya's alleged "terrorist activities." In recent days an obviously inspired rumpus was raised in the United States around "terrorists" from Libya who have allegedly penetrated in U.S. territory to carry out a "series of assassinations" of highly placed officials in the U.S. administration.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has strongly rejected these ridiculous fabrications. He stressed in an interview with ABC television company that the Reagan administration deliberately makes false and provocative declarations as regards Libya, following a policy of terrorism and aggression against his country.

The United States is striving for domination all over the world, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. Libya is a free country, he said, which will never agree to this. Libya is prepared to put up resistance to the U.S. aggressive policy and protect its dignity. The Libyan leader denounced the American-Egyptian military maneouvres in the Middle East, stating that they cannot but give cause for concern to his country.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Libya wants normal relations with the United States. This, however, is hampered by the policy of the Reagan administration which does not want such relations and is even seeking to destroy them in all ways, he said.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi described as obvious lie Washington's assertions that Libya had sent "terrorists" to the United States to "assassinate" the leading figures in the U.S. administration. There are no grounds for such assertions, he said. They only conceal anti-Libyan propaganda.

At the same time, the Libyan leader stressed that on many occasions he was subjected to plots to murder him, masterminded by the Central Intelligence Agency and other special services in the United States.

'U.S. PLAN' FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT FAVORS ISRAEL

LD042236 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Another Impasse" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator by Leonid Kotov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec, TASS -- Reports about the existence of a certain "U.S. plan" of Middle East settlement which the United States, allegedly, intends to advance next April appeared of late in the U.S. press.

It is not accidental that it is now talked about different "versions" of the Middle East settlement. It is apparent that even in Washington, despite official statements about adherence to the Camp David peace process, it is intimated in private that the notorious Camp David deal that has been rejected by the Arab peoples has carried the United States' Middle Eastern policy into an impasse.

What is the essence of this "plan?" The U.S. press testifies that one of its main points is "preservation of Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem." In other words, Washington makes another attempt to impose on Arab peoples a sort of "settlement" that ignores the lawful rights of Arab peoples while enabling Israel to use the fruit of its perfidious aggression.

In the recent years Washington many times sent to the Middle East various "shuttle missions," advanced projects and exerted efforts at the diplomatic level allegedly toward achieving the Middle East settlement, as it claims. But the numerous visits of various "emissaries," the bombastic statements and assurances of U.S. officials cover up an open attempt to whitewash the illegal activity of the Israeli aggressor, to ensure the satisfaction of its brazen claims to the detriment of the interests of the Arabs, above all the Palestinians.

It is absolutely clear that the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East is unthinkable without the all-embracing settlement of the conflict. A real constructive way to such settlement is opened by the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the proposal that has been advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

U.S.-ISRAEL MILITARY AGREEMENT THREAT TO ARABS

GF050925 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Meaning of Strategic Cooperation Between the United States and Israel"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, an agreement has been reached in Washington for strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. The said agreement, which is of a unique character [words indistinct]. This is obvious from the contents that have been made public. According to (?press) reports, the agreement (?talks about secret moves). The objective is to establish a continued link between the headquarters of the United States and Israel and organize joint military exercises. The agreement further stipulates the setting up of arsenals on Israeli soil for U.S. arms and equipment. These arsenals are contemplated for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force units. And, according to Pentagon officials, the establishment of the said arms depots in the Middle East will reduce by a number of hours the 48-hour period required by the Rapid Deployment Force to prepare for war on the front extending from the Gulf of Mexico.

However, there is this question: Against whom do the parties to the strategic cooperation agreement contemplate launching their onslaught? Undoubtedly they have endeavored to conceal their true intentions in the disclosed contents of the agreement. The U.S. secretary of defense, Weinberger, has said there is no cause for the Arab states and other countries in the Middle East to feel alarmed. The concentration of U.S. units in the region and the strengthening of the U.S. alliance with Israel is supposedly not an offensive move. On the contrary, it is for defense against [words indistinct]. This is the pretext put forward to prove the innocence of the anti-Arab agressive military alliance.

The fabrication put forward by Weinberger is [words indistinct] by the Arab states. It is common knowledge that the Middle East crisis has been caused by those protected by Washington and by Tel Aviv's aggressive policies. Undoubtedly, now that the strategic cooperation agreement has been reached Israel will be shamelessly contemplating more assaults against Lebanon and other Arab states, the reason being that the policy pursued by Lebanon and other Arab states is not in line with Washington's wish. However, U.S. diplomats are not capable of (?subduing) the wish the Eastern people cherish for independence. That is why the United States prefers to resort to armed threats.

The agreement between the United States and Israel for strategic cooperation is a manifestation of the imperialist policy. Meanwhile, it is being contemplated that U.S. military units should be deployed in the Sinai Peninsula as part of a multinational force. This measure, coupled with the agreement reached with Israel, is worsening the situation in the Middle East.

It is common knowledge that Israel has occupied Arab lands and is pursuing an oppressive policy toward the Palestinian people. By concluding a military agreement with such a state Washington has exposed itself to the whole world as being opposed to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East.

U.S. PUSHING SINAI FORCE; ARABS PROTEST

LD042108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. administration is pushing ahead with the establishment of a multinational armed force for the Sinai. The U.S. State Department has circulated a joint U.S.-Israeli declaration in Washington which says that four NATO member countries -- Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands -- have agreed to participate.

The purpose of these forces is to introduce U.S. troops to the Sinai Peninsula following the planned withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers next April. The plans to set up a multinational armed force on the Sinai, as well as the separate Camp David deal, have aroused resolute protests and condemnation throughout the Arab world.

IRAN, OTHER STATES TARGETS OF U.S.-OMAN EXERCISE

GF071921 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Rapid Deployment Force units and the Omani Armed Forces are taking part in military exercises in Oman. As explained by Pentagon, the objective of the exercises is to prepare for whatever is to be done during a state of emergency in the Persian Gulf region.

However, it is not difficult to understand what a state of emergency means -- a state of affairs which the U.S. militarists would take as a pretext to launch military activities. For instance, the U.S. press writes that at the time of a civil war in Iran, the United States has to be prepared to change the direction of developments in the region through the use of armed force.

American agents in Iran are endeavoring to provoke civil war in that country. Meanwhile, Washington is exerting efforts to involve its NATO allies, particularly Great Britain, in its move to realize its aggressive objectives in the Persian Gulf. British aircraft are giving protection and support to the units of the Rapid Deployment Force that have landed in the Sultanate of Oman.

Thus, Britain is cooperating with the United States to have the latter's influence established over the oil-rich region. Meanwhile, the U.S. militarists have established Iran and a number of other countries in the region that pursue an independent policy as the target of their intervention. They may even regard the UAE, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as similar targets as well. It is common knowledge that the question of (?defending) the oil resources of the region has been raised by the U.S. press on numerous occasions.

The new militarist step in Oman, which has been taken by the United States and Britain -- its ally within NATO -- is actually an extension of the Bright Star exercises. These exercises have greatly infuriated the peoples of the region.

EFFECT OF AS-SADAT, MUBARAK POLICIES NOTED

Religious, Political Factors

PM070909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 6

[A. Vasilyev article: "Egypt: What Now?"]

[Text] The more time passes since the assassination of Egyptian President as-Sadat, the more obvious it becomes that it was not the action of a handful of conspirators but a link in an extensive antigovernment plot. The security organs have already arrested more than 700 people. A purge of the army is taking place. The trial of those who shot As-Sadat during the 6 October military parade and their accomplices has begun in Cairo.

Both the president's death and the events following it have reminded us most acutely of the tense political and economic situation created in Egypt in the seventies and of the profound ferment affecting practically all sections of society. The roots of the discontent with the As-Sadat regime and its domestic and foreign policies are very deep.

Both rightwing and leftwing opposition has grown in the country against the background of the growing unpopularity of the government's course, inflation and rising prices, the reduction of sowing areas in the countryside, unemployment, the housing crisis in the cities, and Cairo's isolation in the Arab world. Various religious organizations and terrorist groups have grown more active. The participants in the plot which resulted in As-Sadat's assassination belong to two of them, according to Egyptian press reports.

The religious factor in a country such as Egypt must by no means be underestimated. It is sufficient to mention the fact, for example, that approximately 5 million Egyptians belong to various organizations that are purely religious in nature. They naturally serve as fertile ground for activists representing various underground groups and cells. A section of the clergy, particularly the lower clergy, is opposed to the authorities. In the last years of As-Sadat's rule the sermons of a number of senior clergy exposing corruption in the administration, scandalous abuses of power and money and the compact with Washington and Tel Aviv were relayed through loudspeakers and gathered many listeners.

At first As-Sadat flirted with religious figures by sharply raising the wages of the top clergy and increasing the time allotted for sermons on radio and television. The mass "Muslim Brotherhood" organization was practically legalized and was allowed to publish its own magazines. All that was done in order to strike at the leftwing forces with their help and to assert loyalty to the regime among the masses.

According to 'Ali Dassuqi, professor of political sciences at Cairo University, "many groupings -- possibly more than 100 -- representing the entire spectrum of interpretations of Islam have emerged" in Egypt.

Many university student unions are under the influence of religious activists. But right from the start many religious organizations connected with the lower classes of the people, with small traders and with the intelligentsia began to be infected by opposition sentiments.

The enrichment of the minority appeared too provocative against the background of the poverty and privations of the masses resulting from the "open doors" policy -- the policy of encouraging private capital and of uncontrolled development along a bourgeois path dependent on the West. Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], has pointed out that 5 percent of the country's population owns 82 percent of the GNP. The gulf between rich and poor increased simultaneously with repression and with workers, peasants and intermediate strata being deprived of the social gains of the An-Nasir period -- which increased the masses' discontent with the regime.

"The majority of Islamic associations advocated nonviolent political activity, but a minority was fully determined to change...the whole political system, if necessary by violence," the New York TIMES writes. The "Jundi Allah" ("Soldiers of Allah") "At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah" ("Atonement and Exodus") and "Jihad" organizations achieved the greatest renown with their antigovernment actions and terrorists acts. It was the last two groups, according to the Cairo press, that supplied the militants who assassinated As-Sadat. They were united by nonacceptance of the existing system and the desire to find "social justice" with the help of "a return to the purity of true Islam."

We must not disregard either the fact that the country has a comparatively large Christian (Coptic) minority of several million people among whom various organizations have also emerged. Intercommunal clashes have occurred on a religious basis in a number of regions, particularly in the capital and in upper Egypt.

The Camp David compact was a unique watershed in the regime's relations with religious organizations. The very acute social contradictions in Egypt were multiplied by national humiliation because the country had been turned into a bridgehead of American imperialism and a junior partner of Israel and relations had been severed with other Arab countries. Opposition to the Camp David course gripped realistically minded Egyptians, for whom the country's national interests were not an empty sound. It was not for nothing that Britain's SUNDAY TIMES repeated the words of Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan: "As-Sadat was killed by Camp David."

If we turn to the sphere of legal political activity, it turns out that formally Egypt is a country with a "multiparty system." However, its special feature is that As-Sadat granted normal terms only to his own government party -- that "National Democratic" party. The NPUG, which united Nasirites, Marxists, representatives of other patriotic forces and certain Muslim figures, was subjected to police victimization and persecution. The Egyptian Communist Party was driven underground.

While on the whole meeting the interests of the exploiter classes, the As-Sadat regime alienated from itself various groups and sections of the bourgeoisie with its odious methods and extremes. As a result of persecution, the rightwing Liberal Socialist Party came to nothing. The bourgeois-liberal "New Wafd" party came into being briefly but was broken up by the authorities. The Socialist Labor Party, which was created on As-Sadat's orders as a "loyal opposition," was also persecuted. The government was forced to rule through police repression, a mercenary press and draconian antidemocratic laws.

On the eve of his death As-Sadat felt that he was losing the ground beneath his feet and falling into ever greater isolation in his own country, and he rushed about, striking out in all directions. The "Muslim Brotherhood," which was opposed to Camp David, was proscribed, and more than 1,000 of its members, including its leader U. at-Tilmisani, were arrested. In September hundreds of representatives of various political trends were thrown into jail, including figures such as F. Siraj ad-Din, former leader of the "New Wafd" the Nasirite journalist M.H. Haykal, although by no means a leftwinger; Murad, one of the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party; and eminent Coptic priests. According to reports in the NPUG bulletin AT-TAQADDUM, almost one-third of that party's Central Committee was arrested. Thus, the point was that As-Sadat saw enemies in almost all the political trends that existed in Egyptian society.

The funeral of the assassinated president, for example, showed how far the regime had set itself up against the people's interests. Whereas several million people saw Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir off on his last journey in 1970 and the entire country mourned, only a few hundred followed As-Sadat's coffin guarded by thousands of soldiers from security units. Even Western journalists wrote: "The lack of grief in Cairo is striking."

President H. Mubarak's first weeks in power have made certain changes in the political atmosphere in Egypt. As the new president declared, the chief task in the coming period is to "ensure stability and internal security" and liquidate "terrorist elements." Within the framework of this task he set forth his action program, which provides, in particular, for contacts with opposition leaders.

The NPUG General Secretariat responded to this initiative by the president with a statement to the effect that the published program "contains many new factors in the spheres of the economy and foreign and domestic policy." And the results of a meeting between K. Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of this party, and the president were evaluated as positive. At the same time the NPUG once again condemned Camp David. H. Mubarak has also had meetings with representatives of other parties. Some 31 detainee have been released, including Haykal, Murad, Siraj ad-Din, several members of the NPUG Central Commitee and a number of other opposition representatives.

At roughly the same time an Egyptian court stripped certain prominent opposition figures outside the country of their political rights. These included General ash-Shadhili; a number of well-known figures of the An-Nasir period; M. Kamil, member of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; and others.

It is thus obvious that the authorities' attitutde to different sections of the opposition forces is not identical. But the emergence of new methods for the political leadership of the country is also obvious. Only time can show whether such actions signify the formulation of a new course.

Change of Direction

LD051258 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Summary] Discussion of the government's internal policy program announced by President Husni Mubarak will begin next Saturday. The discussion will be carried out in the People's Assembly and in the Consultative Council, with the participation of representatives of opposition parties and organizations. This shows a change of direction in the Egyptian president's internal policy.

The reasons for the change are the difficulties -- political, economic and social -- in Egypt. Those difficulties intensified during President as-Sadat's rule because of the policy he advocated which caused great harm to Egypt. The government statement made by President Mubarak last month admitted that power and wealth in the Egyptian society are in the hands of the few and that living conditions for the majority in Egypt are unbearable. All this is the result of constructing a society based on privilege and class distinction. I would like to bring to your attention that the progressive national political forces in Egypt support the development of productive sectors of the economy and the encouragement of the public sector.

The dictates of foreign capital and local policy resulted in stifling the public sector, thus leading to a situation where production increased at a slower rate than that of the population. President Mubarak has inherited very complex social and political problems, the resolving of which will be discussed in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council tomorrow.

REORGANIZATION OF SYRIAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD041934 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 4 Dec, TASS -- A decree of the president of the Arab Republic of Syria on reorganising the country's government has been released here. The post of prime minister has again been given to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will continue as his deputy and also minister of foreign affairs. Mustafa Talas has retained his post of minister of defence. Nine new ministers have been sworn in. Syrian Communists continue to hold in the cabinet two posts, minister of communications and state minister without portfolio.

DOCUMENTS ON U.S. RAID PUBLISHED IN IRAN

LD060632 Moscow TASS in ENglish 0600 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Dec, TASS -- A collection of documents and photographs concerning the aggression carried out by the United States against Iran late in April 1980 with a view to freeing American hostages has been published in Iran. The documents show, in particular, that American agents organized the dismantling of Iran's anti-aircraft defenses for "preventive repairs" on the eve of the landing of American troops from helicopters in Tebesa.

LOCOMOTIVES, TRANSIT EXPERTS GOING TO IRAN

GF081749 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, it is nearly 20 years since Iran and the Soviet Union signed a transit agreement. According to the agreement, the Soviet Union and Iran have transit facilities in each country, including sea facilities via Anzali and Nowshahr ports, and [words indistinct]. It should be mentioned that the goods and other transit material, as well as goods coming from Soviet Union, include food, technical equipment and spare parts that the Iranian nation vitally needs. Such goods are of prime importance to Iran, especially at this point in time since for nearly 2 years the imperialist nations headed by the United States have imposed an economic embargo on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, expansion of transport facilities between Iran and the Soviet Union is of great importance.

As a result of actions taken following the 10th session of [words indistinct] Soviet Union and Iran Commissions on transit held this year, the volume of goods circulating between the two countries increased a great deal. Expansion of transport facilites not only increases the work of Soviet and Iranian transport workers but results in new projects being built. For example, electrification of the Jolfa-Tabriz railway is close to completion. A new railway bridge to be built on the (Astara-Chay) border river is under design. Design and construction of the new Mashhad-Sarakhs railway are included in both countries' plans. Construction of this railway system will be a strong incentive for expansion and progress of Khorasan Province since it will require thousands of workers and will also enable the Islamic Republic to have contact and commerce with countries in Southeast Asia and Japan via the Soviet railway system.

Iranian railways need locomotives. Due to a shortage of spare parts for diesel locomotives and lack of interest by U.S. companies in supplying these parts, locomotives are going out of circulation. The Soviet Union has therefore rented 10 very powerful diesel locomotives to Iran following an Iranian request. They are to be used on the Jolta-Tehran railway, a very complicated route. Soviet experts will be maintaining them. They will share their experience with Iranian railway employees.

IRAN DISCOVERS TERRORIST ENCLAVE'S WEAPONS

PM040859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 29 Nov (TASS) -- The Iranian security forces are stepping up measures to combat terrorism and to suppress the activities of groupings which have embarked on a path of armed struggle with a view to overthrowing the country's regime. It is reported that a secret apartment has been uncovered in Tehran. Five terrorists were killed in the ensuing exchange of fire. A large guantity of weapons and documents revealing plans for new terrorist acts were discovered in the apartment.

Further Report

PM041667 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 30 Nov (TASS) -- Iran's security forces have eliminated 8 apartments used by conspirators and arrested 13 people belonging to antigovernment organizations in Khorasan Province, PARS reports. In the city of Nowshahr 18 opponents of the present regime have been arressted.

KHOMEYNI FREES PRISONERS, KORDESTAN CLASHES GO ON

LD071144 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec TASS -- The leader of the Islamic Republlic of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni, had declared amnesty in accordance with which 1,932 people, including a number of opponents of the regime, were released, PARS news agency reports.

According to Radio Tehran, armed clashes are continuing in Iranian Kordestan. 24 people were killed in the clashes in the past two days.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

PM071005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article: "Strategy of Piracy"]

[Text] The threat of serious international complications hangs over Central America and the Caribbean. This region has fallen under the sights of the United States, which has begun to intensify the flagrant imperialist onslaught against democratic and progressive forces, to openly support antipopular dictatorial regimes, to kindle a fierce campaign against Cuba, and organize major provocations liable to create explosive situations throughout the continent.

It is not superfluous to recall that at the beginning of the Reagan administration there was a ferocious tirade from Washington to the effect that the United States did not intend to tolerate the development of events in Central America and the Caribbean basin and was ready to "draw the line" at imaginary "Soviet-Cuban interference" in this region of the world. According to the British magazine NEW SOCIALIST, the U.S. Government has tried to "raise the Salvadoran crisis to the level of an international conflict."

The new Washington leaders did not justify their categorical assertion with any special reasons. It was just important to bang the fist loudly on the table to try to resurrect in people's memory the "Monroe Doctrine" which, under the motto of "America for the Americans," has enabled the strong northern nieghbor to direct affairs on the whole continent in an arbitrary and imperialist fashion ever since the last century. Using false assertions about the danger of penetration by "international communism," politicians and journalists not fussy about fabrication have begun to "update" the ancient "doctrine."

Following this menacing diplomatic tune the Washington corridors of power began to quietly celebrate the funeral of the Carter idea of "human rights." "The dictator may be a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch" -- this cynical admission, current at the time of the "Monroe Doctrine," has been tacitly granted the right of "citizenship" in White House circles. And already Washington messengers are hurrying to the Chilean tyrant Pinochet, while the U.S. Congress, without any particular discussion, lifts the ban on military aid to his fascist dictatorship. Suddenly elements of "liberalism" appear in the policy of terror and repressions which reigns in Paraguay and Haiti. While a common language is found without difficulty with other reactionary regimes which administer military police tyranny.

And of course Washington has surrounded the Salvadoran rulers with special attention and care. With a rare hypocrisy they pass off the junta, which is waging a real war against its own people and is guilty of the murders of over 30,000 fellow countrymen, as a "peacemaker." With the arrival of the new administration the flow of weapons and dollars to El Salvador sharply increased. Not only combat equipment, but also Pentagon advisers were sent to assist the junta, and they are now taking an active part in brutal punitive operations against the Salvadoran patriots.

More reasonable American politicians have begun to talk of the possibility of a "second Vietnam" and tried almost to reason with the White House, maintaining that it is impossible to operate on the basis of the primitive "communist penetration" scheme in a country where most of the people have risen in struggle against centuries of exploitation and socio-economic injustice. Their arguments received no response from official Washington, which was relying on the success of solutions of force to the Salvadoran problem.

Months went by and sentiment among Reagan's entourage began to change. It was one thing to predict a rapid end to "leftwing extremism" in El Salvador under the fanfare of anti-communism, but another to try to suppress the resistance of the fighters for the country's freedom and independence, who had proved in courageous battles that the intensified U.S. imperialist pressure was incapable of breaking their combat spirit.

The successful operations by the patriots, who control about one-fourth of the country's territory today, sobered up those who thought they could restore the monopolist "status quo" on Salvadoran soil with one blow of the "big stick." Indeed such frenzied and demonstratively overt U.S. devotion to brutal means of coercion against the Salvadoran patriots caused an undesirable response in the camp of the Western allies, as evidenced by the joint recognition by France and Mexico of the justice of the struggle being waged by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The situation has clearly not taken shape as Washington calculated. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig was forced to admit this himself. In an interview with the weekly NEWSWEEK, he said that the situation in El Salvador "had reached deadlock" and it was necessary to "reassess the situation." And then the U.S. diplomatic and military departments were given the task of examining in the shortest possible time the various options for American operations in this region, moreover in such a way that reference was given to flagrant methods of interference right down to armed intervention.

Cuba, Nicaragua and the patriotic forces of El Salvador were the focus of attention. High-ranking U.S. diplomats and officials vied with each other to present their interventionist "options." New York TIMES employees procured a memorandum compiled by State Department Legal Adviser R. McFarlane in which a whole complex of possible measures against Cuba were submitted to the Pentagon for examination -- a show of airborne strength, the holding of major naval maneuvers, a blockade of the island as an act of war and also the possibility of an invasion by American and, possibly, Latin American armed forces.

As the ABC TV company reported, General Walls, commander U.S. forces Central America, "called on the Reagan administration to make it clearly understood to the leftwing forces in El Salvador that the United States will resort to military force if the need arises." As for Haig's recent speech at West Palm Beach, (Florida), in which he showered threats on Nicaragua, Washington POST correspondent Goshko stresses that his words indicate the possibility that the United States "is ready to go further than diplomacy" and to use its available military resources.

This is the sinister form taken by Haig's "reassessment of the situation" in the Central American region -- the possibility of armed intervention is openly on the Washington administration's agenda.

And while experts in government offices weigh up which option for aggressive action to take as a basis, the State Department and the Pentagon have already begun concrete actions to create an "inter-American" screen for their interventionist designs.

The skeleton for the planned plot against the progressive forces in Central America and the Caribbean according to Washington's calculations is to consist of a triad of dictatorial regimes -- Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Guatemalan ruler Gen Lucas Garcia and chief of the Honduran Armed Forces General Staff Mario Chinchilla have already visited El Salvador, where they secretly discussed the question of "coordinating" military efforts among the three countries with representatives of the junta. U.S.-Honduran naval maneuvers have also been held obviously with a definite aim, and the local press -- not without justification -- connect them with the Pentagon idea of a possible naval blockade of Nicaragua. A secret plan of preparation for intervention from Honduran territory has become known in Nicaraguan political circles and has been made public: They are thinking of dressing the soldiers of former dictator Somoza, who have found shelter there, in the uniform of soldiers of the Sandinista army and with their help organizing raids on border settlements in order to kindle armed conflict and, as it develops, to organize an extensive armed invasion of the country.

Even the most predatory "hawks" in Reagan's entourage understand that the methods of "gunboat and Marine diplomacy" -- unilateral U.S. military intervention -- will meet with a storm of protest throughout the world.

Precisely for this reason Washington politicians have been persistently and so far unsuccessfully trying behind the scenes in the OAS to involve the other countries of the continent in their interventionist designs, in order to create some kind of inter-American presence. This is what U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger had in mind too when he stressed, at a conference of the American states' armed forces commanders, the "need for solidarity" in the face of the imagined "threat" from Cuba and Nicaragua. The behavior of Frechette, director of the so-called "Cuban affairs" section of the U.S. State Department, was even more outrageous. Following a hysterical outburst ("we will make Cuba pay!") he edifyingly said that, allegedly the "Cuban problem" is not just a matter for the United States but also for the other states of the continent, which are called on to "define their stances" and "formulate their own options for measures." The visit to Argentina by a U.S. military delegation led by Vice Admiral Bigley, who came, according to the Argentine newspaper LA NACION, to discuss the question of creating an inter-American interventionist contingent of troops, must also be seen as part of the pressure on the Latin American partners.

However, the strong political pressure on the southern neighbors using various diplomatic approaches is not producing the desired result. As the French newspaper LE MONDE reasonably notes, in the present conditions it is completely impossible for the other countries of the region and the OAS to support the Reagan administration in interference in Nicaragua and Cuba.

And this is why the levers of the cumbersome U.S. propaganda machine are now being brought into operation with such blatantly frenzied assiduity at the most varied levels, in order to slander Cuba, bring down a torrent of attacks on Nicaragua and spread lies about the struggling patriots of El Salvador. The stories about the "hundreds of Cuban soldiers" allegedly sent through Nicaragua into El Salvdor, inventions about "arms supplies" from Cuba and other false ideas are pouring in a noisy and turbid stream from the pages of the "big press" and TV screens in the United States.

The very strong outburst of anti-Cuban hysteria throws light on the shady sides of Washington strategy: As before, any largescale U.S. imperialist provocation is preceded by an attempt to use all kinds of lies and direct slander to politically obscure the U.S. administration's real aims and psychologically prepare the public of its own country and abroad for its next aggressive act.

U.S. SLANDERING CUBA, NICARAGUA AT OAS

PY072212 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81

[By Vadim Bukharov]

[Text] Good evening, good friends. At the annual OAS General Assembly convening in Castries, capital of the Caribbean state of Saint Lucia, the U.S. delegation is trying to create an atmosphere of anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan psychosis. On the eve of the sessions, the U.S. authorities prepared a so-called report accusing Cuba of organizing terrorism and subversive actions in countries of the Western hemisphere, of providing arms to Salvadoran rebels. This is not the first lie hurled at Cuba by Washington. No evidence has been shown to back up this lie. At the same time, the U.S. authorities launched a slanderous campaign against Nicaragua.

Almost every day the U.S. media publish false news about Nicaragua. On one occasion, the shipment of Cuban soldiers to Nicaragua is reported; on another occasion, reports refer to Nicaraguans constructing landing strips for Soviet planes. Only yesterday a U.S. administration spokesman, asking that his name not be revealed, told journalists in Washington that Nicaragua poses a serious menace to Central America.

What are the objectives of this hostile campaign against Cuba and Nicaragua? I believe that this campaign is a sort of smokescreen behind which the United States carries on its interventionist policy in Central America. While publishing these anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan lies, Washington is broadening its intervention in El Salvador, raising tensions along the Nicaraguan borders and preparing aggressive actions against other Caribbean countries. The only American nation that has made a habit of military intervention in foreign countries has its government in Washington, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said on the eve of the opening of the OAS meeting.

Washington cannot cover up its essentially intervent_onist policy with propagandistic resources. A real proof of this is the resolution adopted by the third commission of the UN General Assembly practically condemning the U.S. policy toward El Salvador. The international community condemned the violation of human rights in El Salvador and pronounced itself in favor and a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran problem. The resolution demands that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the democratic revolutionary front be recognized as representative political forces in El Salvador.

U.S. FAILS TO DIVERT OAS FROM ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD071556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 81

[International Journalist Valeriy Morozov commentary]

[Text] The latest session of the OAS General Assembly has been held in the town of Castries, capital of the Caribbean island state of St Lucia. International journalist Valeriy Morozov notes that the Reagan administration counted on using this meeting to obtain support for its aggressive course toward Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Speaking at the session, Secretary of State Haig made crude attacks on Nicaragua. He again accused the Sandinist government of receiving large consignments of weapons from the socialist countries of Europe and Cuba. Washington timed the latest fabrications about the supposed secret operations of Cuba in Latin America for the opening of the session in Castries. However, these attempts by Washington to increase tension in relations between the countries of the Caribbean were rejected by the majority of participants. Even in his speech at the opening of the session Prime Minister Cenac of St Lucia spoke against such attempts and called upon delegates to fight for the transformation of the Caribbean basin into a zone of stable peace. Having concentrated their efforts on blowing up anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan hysteria, the American diplomats intended to distract the OAS session from the real and important problems of the economic and social development of the region. And once again they did not succeed.

It must be said that on the eve of the Castries meeting there happened to be a conference on the Latin American economic system in Panama, where virtually all the participants except the United States gathered. The declaration adopted there again stressed the right of all states to choose a political, economic and social system without outside interference. Having thus rejected U.S. pressure delegates advocated a new economic order: That the foreign economic links of the Latin American countries should be more favorable to them. The declaration also has a direct demand addressed to the United States: to lower customs barriers. These barriers are holding back the development of the Latin American countries and are resulting in an increase in their foreign debt.

Economic problems were again raised in the speeches of a number of delegates at the OAS session. Thus the session demonstrated that the time is long gone when this organization could be called the ministry of U.S. colonies. Now it is only the military dictatorship governments which are most hated by the peoples that blindly follow Washington's footsteps.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: HAIG FUELS ANTI-CUBA SENTIMENTS

PM041135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 3

[V. Pustov "International Notes": "Haig Incites..."]

[Text] Here is a remarkable fact: American diplomats working in the U.S. interests section at the Swiss Embassy in Havana have spoken out against the Reagan administration's intention to set up a radio station in the image and likeness of the notorious Radio Free Europe to broadcast to Cuba. As the New York TIMES reports, the diplomats called into question the "potential confidence" in the broadcasts of such a radio station and expressed doubt that the great expense of setting it up would be recouped. Evidently heeding the advice of the Pentagon and the CIA more than that of his own diplomats, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig believes that there is more faith in his provocative anti-Cuban fabrications than in the radio saboteurs' grossest slander. The contribution of the head of the U.S. foreign policy department to the malicious propaganda campaign against the island of freedom is becoming increasingly noticeable. And everything is being done according to a definite pattern: As soon as another anti-Cuban forgery appears in the American "big press," Haig immediately takes it up, after which the same press repeats this lie once again, now citing the "authoritative" confirmation of the State Department chief.

Not so long ago American journalists Novak and Evans, who do not disdain any dubious sources, launched a propaganda "canard" about 500-600 Cuban soldiers who had supposedly landed in Nicaragua and had then allegedly been sent to El Salvador to assist the Salvadoran rebels. Haig, according to foreign press reports, did not fail to "bring to the notice" of a number of countries' governments this fabrication, accompanying his misinformation with threats against Cuba. But when the Cuban Government demanded from the U.S. administration concrete proof of Cuba's supposed interference in other countries' internal affairs, no reply was forthcoming. As for Haig himself, he resorted to the cunning, in his view, ruse of refusing to confirm or deny that fabrication.

To fuel the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan psychosis the dollar press soon took advantage of an insinuation put about by the U.S. intelligence services that 17 Soviet MIG-21 aircraft had allegedly arrived in Cuba. And again Haig clutched at the patent life. While on a visit to Mexico, in conversation with American journalists, he spoke about those invented aircraft with affected seriousness and, citing "certain evidence," he asserted that they were destined for Nicaragua. The journalists asked him to lay that "certain evidence" on the table, as the saying goes. But there was none. Therefore Haig once again had to extricate himself. The Soviet MIG's, he declared, might also be destined for "some other purpose." Seeing that they did not believe him this time either, Haig decided to repeat the fabrications being plugged by American propaganda about the training of Nicaraguan pilots in Bulgaria on Soviet military aircraft.

One cannot fail to see the purpose of all this very crude slander. During his talks in Mexico Haig had the aim of pressuring the government of that country, which maintains good relations with Cuba, displays solidarity with Nicaragua and recognizes El Salvador's revolutionary organizations as a representative political force. It did not work! As the New York TIMES points out, the U.S. secretary of state failed to persuade Mexico to "formulate a common stand with regard to Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador."

Haig appears in the role of a militant proclaimer not only of threats and blackmail, but also of armed adventures against Cuba, Nicaragua and Salvadoran patriots. According to reports in American newspapers, he is asking the Pentagon to examine options for actions against Cuba, including options such as an armed invasion and a naval blockade, and he declares that he "does not rule out the possibility of attempts to overthrow the left-wing regime in Nicaragua," even by taking "measures of a military nature." His inflammatory appeals are not a voice crying in the wilderness. They are backed up by provocative actions such as the staging of a show of force in the Caribbean in the form of large-scale military maneuvers, the creation in that region of a U.S. Armed Forces command endowed with broad powers to prepare military operations and so forth.

Washington's aggressive designs, which are fraught with dangerous consequences, are encountering resolute condemnation and a rebuff in Latin American countries. Reporting on the results of the visit that Haig recently made to Mexico, the Washington POST writes that Mexico warned the United States that any military action against Cuba or Nicaragua would be "a colossal historic mistake" and advised Washington to moderate its rhetorical attacks in order to ease the dangerous political situation in the Caribbean basin. Cuba is not alone. The socialist countries and everyone who advocates peace and international security and who is opposed to the policy of imperialist diktat are on its side.

MATERIALS ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Dagestan Official

PM070929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy M.-S.I. Umakhanov, first secretary of Dagestanskiy Obkom, Derbentskiy Electoral Okrug, Dagestanskaya ASSR, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! We are under the influence of the brilliant and inspired speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 16 November Central Committee plenum, and of the tremendous mobilizing force embodied in it, the spirit of true Leninist innovation and tireless creative quest in behalf of our society's further successful advance along the bright path of communist creation, and of maintaining and consolidating peace on earth.

The plans for the country's economic and social development are being implemented in the context of the complicated conditions of the international situation and the difficulties of the agricultural year. Your party and the Soviet state are pursuing with great persistence and firmness the work to implement the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The workers of multinational Dagestan, as indeed throughout the country, have made a confident start to fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. At the beginning of this year they celebrated the 60th anniversary of their republic. The magnificent results of the preceding 60 years have inspired them to new labor achievements.

Proceeding from the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress for the formulation and implementation of the food program, we are adopting measures to further improve the efficiency of the agricultural sectors. This year our agricultural workers, as in many regions of the country, have experienced the caprices of nature, but they have been able to counter them with organization and a careful attitude toward the harvest grown. Thanks to our intensive work an increase in the sale to the state of the main farming and livestock products has been achieved. The plans for the sale of grain, vegetables and wool have been overfulfilled. Almost 300,000 tons of grapes have been sold to the state. The republic's stockmen have increased the sale to the state of the main livestock products in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and the annual plans will be fulfilled if the numbers of all types of livestock are increased at the same time. The requisite amount of fodder has been procured for the social livestock raising sector.

While noting with satisfaction the republic's achievements in its socioeconomic development, the republic's party and soviet organs and economic organizations can see clearly the shortcomings and unresolved problems in their work. We understand that we must work even more purposefully and seek a further boost in production efficiency and an increase in the standard of management in all areas of economic building.

We believe it is very important and timely to pose the question of improving the economic machinery and the system of agricultural management. As Leonid Ilich pointed out, a definite disparity has emerged between the development of productive forces in the countryside and the forms of management. Resolving these questions will ensure a further increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. The step taken in this direction is not just an economic step but a major political measure aimed at improving the food supply to the population and satisfying more fully the needs of the Soviet people.

Comrades! I would like to broach the question of the need for the individual ministries and departments to tackle the urgent national economic problems more effectively and to show interest in valid proposals.

The obkom and the republic's government have in the past appealed to the appropriate ministries to accelerate their examination of our proposals to exploit geothermal resources and to begin the industrial development of nonferrous metals. It was a case of the major deposits of steam and thermal waters discovered in the republic which can be used as renewable sources of energy, and also of extracting from this water rare metals such as rubidium, cesium, strontium and others. Resolving these questions, in our view, meets the general state interests. The economic expediency of bringing them into economic circulation was endorsed by two all-union practical science conferences held in the city of Makhachkala.

In conclusion allow us to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the communists and all working people of Dagestan will draw the necessary conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the present USSR Supreme Soviet session, and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, and will take every step to make more rational use in the country's interests of the economic potential created in the republic and to increase the republic's contribution to the successful implementation of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause)

Kolkhoz Leader

PM070927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by Deputy M.A. Putilov, Kungurskiy Electoral Okrug, Permskaya Oblast, chairman of the Rossiya Kolkhoz, at the 18 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpt] Much has been said recently about improving the quality of agricultural machines and increasing their capacity and productivity. However, in practice farmers are still feeling little effect from this. In our oblast's conditions the high-powered K-700 and T-150 tractors have proved themselves well. Our machine operators have mastered this complex machinery and are achieving indicators in no way inferior to those achieved on the extensive steppe lands, but less than one such machine per farm per year is allocated. The plows, cultivators and seeders supplied to the countryside are not up to agrotechnical requirements, and the grain-harvesting combines from the Krasnoyarsk plant, whose cost has increased substantially in recent years, leave something to be desired.

As before, the problem of construction remains acute. Whereas we have already learned -- or rather, become accustomed -- to construct a significant proportion of production and consumer facilities on the basis of our own resources, the same cannot be said of road building. Unfortunately about 40 percent of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have no permanent road links with the rayon center. Farms spend tremendous sums transporting agricultural products without roads. Then there are the huge social expenses sustained by remote kolkhozes and sovkhozes because for a long period of time -- and in our oblast this happens several times a year -- the population is cut off from hospitals and from cultural, educational and trade institutions. That is why I submit the proposal to particularly single out in the draft plan measures to substantially strengthen the material and technical base and to develop road building organizations and increase the volume of work they do in the countryside.

Comrade deputies! The draft state plans submitted for examination at the session constitute another step toward the goal set by the great Lenin. Permit me to assure you that the working people of Prikamye will do everything possible to successfully fulfill the plan and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of our Leninist party's 26th congress. (applause)

GAPUROV SPEECH AT TURKMEN PARTY PLENUM

PM071221 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered at 26 November "Fifth Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum" in Ashkhabad by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee: "The Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Are a Militant Action Program"]

[Text] The Soviet people, Comrade M.G. Gapruov said, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, are successfully completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the year of the historic 26th CPSU Congress. A new step has been taken on the path of boosting the country's economy, further improving the working people's well-being and strengthening our motherland's might and international prestige.

All this convincingly attests to the correctness of the course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and to the truly titanic work which the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, and loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, personally are performing.

In today's complex international situation, when imperialist circles and primarily the United States are fueling tension and building up the arms race, our party and the Soviet Government are consistently and persistently implementing the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and doing everything to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG and his meetings and talks with Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other FRG leaders on questions of European and international security were devoted to this goal. The entire world public closely followed this visit and assesses its results positively.

Comrade Gapurov then noted that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee 16 November plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation generated a powerful new surge of creative energy among millions of Soviet people.

The plenum examined and basically approved the drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982. These documents, approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, henceforth acquire the force of law.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid, profoundly realistic and full speech at the plenum gave a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the party's activity in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and defined specific tasks for the further development of the country's economy and ways of resolving them. In accordance with the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech, Comrade M.G. Gapurov analyzed the republic party organization's work and defined the tasks facing it.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech showed the great amount of political, organizational and economic work performed since the 26th congress and noted the masses' enhanced labor and political activeness.

Ways of further fulfilling the congress decisions were analyzed thoroughly and comprehensively, and an extensive description and political and socioeconomic assessment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 1982 plan were given.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum may quite justifiably be regarded as a direct continuation of the 26th party congress' work.

Speaking of the most topical problems, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev named as central the problem of supplying the population with food. Its solution must be based on stable, rapid rates of agricultural production growth. The average grain harvest must increase by almost 35 million tons over the 5-year plan and meat production by over 2 million tons. A substantial increase in the production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit is planned. Measures have also been defined for improving the provision of production facilities to agriculture and raising the standards of processing and storage of agricultural produce.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to discuss the food program at a regular CPSU Central Committee plenum was welcomed with approval by the plenum participants.

Great attention was paid to the tasks facing industry, transport and communications. One task affecting the entire national economy is the successful development of the fuel and energy complex. A considerable increase in the generation of electricity and the production of fuel, particularly gas extraction, is envisaged in the 5-year plan.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called capital construction another decisive work sector. He drew special attention to the need for the maximum concentration of manpower and material and financial resources at construction sites nearing completion and the timely commissioning and assimilation of production capacities.

Examing questions of increasing the national economy's efficiency, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the need to take steps to increase labor productivity, improve output quality, accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the use of material resources and manpower, ensure better direction of the economy and improve the economic management machinery.

Speaking of the plans for social development, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that in the 11th 5-Year Plan the accelerated development of Group B sectors, further growth in volumes of housing construction and improvements in the work of trade, consumer services, health care, culture and enlightenment spheres will be determining.

The plenum also raised other important questions of economic and social development and organizational work stemming from the 26th party congress decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee November 1981 plenum wholly and fully approved the precepts and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and resolved to make them the basis of all party, Soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations' activity in successfully completing this year's targets and fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 plan the the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov then noted that the republic's working people, having actively joined in the all-union socialist competition in honor of the 64th anniversary of Great October, have achieved quite good indicators.

On 26 November industry completed the 11-month plan ahead of schedule, and output worth tens of millions of rubles will be produced over and above the plan. The plans are being overfulfilled for production volume and labor productivity growth rates and for the output of articles bearing the State Seal of Quality. The number of lagging enterprises has been more than halved, while by the Great October anniversary 12 industrial enterprises had completed the year's plan fulfillment.

The enterprises of the Turkmengazprom and Turkmenneft production associations, the Cheleken and Gaudak chemical industry workers, the Mary and Hardzhou sewn goods workers, the Tashauz food industry workers and many others are coping successfully with adopted plans and socialist pledges.

The working people of the republic's capital, who fulfilled the 11-month plan ahead of schedule on 23 November and intend in the remaining time to produce industrial output worth several million rubles, gladdened us with new labor achievements on the eve of Ashkhabad's centennial. The plans are being fulfilled by all types of transport and by trade and consumer services enterprises. The construction workers are working faster than last year. Great successes have been achieved in agriculture.

Analyzing the results of our work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands from the viewpoint of the tasks stemming from L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, it must be admitted that we have not yet succeeded in putting into operation the enormous reserves and opportunities available or achieving the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development. This affects questions of planning, production and the administration of national economy sectors. We are working on their solution and have already done a great deal, but unfortunately work is not proceeding as we would like.

The republic's industry has not yet achieved the rates required to ensure fulfillment of the 5-year plan. Many enterprises are failing to fulfill production volume, labor productivity and listed product mix plans and contract commitments and are making unsatisfactory use of production materials, material resources and manpower. Dissipation of funds is still being tolerated, and deadlines for commissioning national economic projects are being disrupted in construction.

Comrade Gapurov noted that this year was a hard one for the rural workers. Countering the difficulties with a high degree of organization, party, soviet and agricultural organizations coped with fulfillment of the plans for grain, vegetable cucurbit and silk cocoon procurements.

As of today the state has been sold 1.1 million tons of raw cotton or 91.3 percent of the procurement plan. The plan and socialist pledges for fine-fiber strains have been successfully fulfilled by 104.7 percent, while the state has been sold over 261,000 tons of the most valuable raw cotton.

The biggest quantity of raw cotton was sold by the workers of Oktyabrskiy Rayon (Raykom First Secretary Comrade K. Gadzharov, Rayispolkom Chairman Comrade K. Saryyev), who harvested 77,700 tons instead of 67,400 tons -- 10,300 tons more than the plan, with an average yield of 34 quintals per hectare.

The cotton growers of Murgabskiy Rayon (First Secretary Comrade R. Gurbanov, Chairman Comrade A. Atabaliyev) delivered over 60,000 tons of raw cotton to procurement centers.

The farmers of Kushkinskiy, Gyaurskiy, Kaakhkinskiy, Serakhskiy, Sakarskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Farabskiy and Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayons coped successfully with thier plans and socialist pledges for raw cotton procurements.

At the concluding stage of this year's harvest the Turkmen agricultural workers will display a high degree of organization and discipline, harvest all the cotton which has been grown and ensure the republic's successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton and other produce to the state.

Comrade Gapurov stressed that questions of enhancing agricultural production efficiency are the constant focus of attention for the republic party organization.

This year the republic successfully fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. Many farms obtained good harvests of eared winter crops -- wheat, barley, rice and corn.

According to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions by 1985 the republic will be producing 410,000 tons of grain or 50 percent more than in 1980.

The task is a complex but perfectly feasible one. Grain farming must be strengthened, its transition to an industrial footing must be completed, seed growing must be improved and the leadership of the sector by the republic's party, soviet and economic organs must be improved.

In recent years great attention has been paid in the republic to the development of fruit and vegetable growing. This year the vegetable and cucurbit procurement plans were fulfilled. However, their production still lags behind the population's increased demands for these products.

In 1981-85 the area sown to vines will increase by 20,000 hectares and grape procurements will double. Even more rapid rates in the development of viticulture are planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The number of specialized farms growing vegetables, cucurbits and grapes must be further increased.

There are many shortcomings in questions of chemicalization. The Turkmenselkhozkhimiya science and production association created in the republic is still not fully exerting the necessary influence in improving farming standards and thereby increased yields.

In planning production and procurements of agricultural produce every single farm is assigned targets for sown areas and yield. This petty tutelage holds back economic leaders' initiative. Highly organized farms must be presented only with procurement volumes and be given the right to decide questions of land use. It is also necessary to step up the search for conditions encouraging increased agricultural production and enhancing efficiency.

The party, soviet and agricultural organs are performing a certain amount of work this year on developing social stockraising and increasing its productivity. This year all types of livestock products will be fulfilled [as published] by all oblasts throughout the republic.

At the same time the Ministry of Agriculture, the obkoms and raykoms, and the oblispokloms and raispolkoms are not demanding that farm leaders and specialists perform planned, specific work on the development of this important sector.

The 5-year plan is to raise meat procurements to 76,000 tons by 1985, or to increase them by over 26 percent compared with 1980. To fulfill this task it is essential to increase the livestock population, to stock all dairy complexes with pedigree animals, to ensure an increase in the sale weight of animals, to complete the specialization of work with cattle, to improve breeding and to strengthen the fodder base — and it is particularly essential to increase areas sown to alfalfa.

In the 5-year plan it is planned to increase egg procurements by 33 percent. The present state of the Ptitseprom specialized sovkhozes and factories cannot ensure this increase. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Tashauzskiy, Maryyskiy and Chardzhouskiy Obkoms and Oblispolkoms and the construction ministries and departments must ensure the timely commissioning of battery farm and poultry sovkhoz facilities being constructed or modernized.

The republic's cotton growers and party, soviet and economic organs are now faced with the task of completing the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton and stockraising produce to the state as rapidly as possible and beginning preparation for next year's harvest.

As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, we must accelerate the delivery of emergency fodder stocks to remote pastures, the preparation of fodder production equipment and the repair of sheep pens, staff the most important stockraising sectors and launch extensive fall and winter repair work on agricultural equipment.

One of the main factors in the economy's intensive development, as is well known, is raising labor productivity. At least 57 percent of the increases in production volumes must be ensured by this means in the 11th 5-year Plan, and yet there are enterprises which are failing to fulfill the plan for this indicator.

The reasons for this situation are shortcomings in planning and organizing production, and the unsatisfactory work of economic leaders in seeking out and putting into operation existing reserves and opportunities. But there are considerable reserves of this kind.

Losses in work time still occur because of absenteeism, day-long stoppages and stoppages within shifts and absences with administration approval. Questions of mechanizing labor-intensive work are being resolved only slowly.

This year there have been no marked advances in the introduction of new equipment or advanced technology into production.

A considerable role is assigned to science in the great amount of work in introducing scientific and technical achievements into production. The Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, sector scientific research institutes, Vuzes and planning and design organizations must enhance the role of science, achieve more effective results for its activity and accelerate the introduction of its developments into practice.

The question of increasing return on investment is a complex and multifaceted one and depends on many factors.

An essential condition for the successful assimilation of capacities is the timely training of skilled cadres for enterprises under construction. However, due significance is not attached to this everywhere.

In 1982 and subsequent years of the 5-year plan large industrial complexes will be commissioned, and the task of party and Soviet organs, ministries and departments is to take care to staff all enterprises promptly with skilled worker and scientific-technical cadres and to create the necessary housing, social and consumer service conditions. The Turkmen SSR Gosplan and the republic State Committee for Labor must keep these questions under constant check and give the necessary help in setting up new enterprises.

We have still not used every reserve for enhancing production efficiency through the improvement of output quality, an increase in the number of enterprises producing articles with the seal of quality, and faster introduction of a comprehensive system of quality control.

A resolute struggle must be waged against spoilage and the production of poor-quality output, and such output must be screened out at the actual enterprises and not allowed through to the consumer. A large part here must be played by the party organizations, public control workers, the trade unions and the Komsomol.

One of the most important factors in achieving success in industry, Comrade Gapurov said, is ensuring its rhythmical operation over the month, quarter and entire year and reducing the number of enterprsies failing to fulfill production, sale and range plans.

However, the task of eliminating every single lagging enterprise has not yet been fully resolved.

It is essential that ministries, departments and party committees investigate in depth the reasons for the nonfulfillment of plans by individual enterprises and give them specific aid in surmounting difficulties. All conditions and opportunities must be used to ensure that Turkmenia's industry works without laggards from the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

A large place in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum was devoted to the development of the fuel and energy complex.

The oil and gas extraction industry has been and remains one of the leading sectors of the republic's economy. The gas and oil industry workers' results over the first 10 months of this year are not bad. Some 800 million cubic meters of gas and 58,000 tons of oil were extracted over and above the plan.

However, gas and oil extraction rates are being held back by the dilatory introduction of work on oilfield wellhead facilities and of the oilfields' own production base and housing and sociocultural projects. Plans are not being fulfilled for prospecting and exploratory drilling.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must mobilize oil and gas workers' collectives to use reserves and eliminate shortcomings and enhance the activeness displayed in resolving these tasks by soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs.

Speaking of capital construction, Comrade Gapurov noted that the 10-month plan has been fulfilled for construction and installation work by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Glavkarakumstroy, the Goskomgaz and others. The power construction workers and operators at the Mary imeni 50-Letiya SSSR GRES have won a great labor victory. On the eve of the CPSU Central Committee plenum the construction of the station's sixth unit and the 500-kilovolt Mary-Karakul power line was completed. With the commissioning of six power units the construction of the first section of the station, whose capacity will thus be raised to 1.26 million kilowatts, is completed. Startup and installation work is now under way on the sixth unit.

But so far the construction workers are still greatly in arrears.

The republic has every opportunity for coping every year with the housing and social construction plans.

The construction ministries and contracting organizations must do everything to ensure that capital construction efficiency is considerably enhanced in the new 5-year plan, that uncompleted work is reduced, and that the commissioning of all projects is ensured within the standard deadlines and to a good standard. The construction of the most important industrial projects defined by the Basic Guidelines for the development of the national economy for the 11th 5-Year Plan must be particularly monitored.

The Turkmen CP Central Committee and Turkmen Council of Ministers have recently adopted resolutions on the development of the material base and the improvement of the work of rail and air transport in the 11th 5-Year Plan. A similar resolution has been prepared for communications.

The party committees and organizations, ministries and departments must launch truly vigorous organizational work to implement these decisions and establish strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the tasks set in them.

The 26th CPSU Congress demand that "the economy must be economical" is not a temporary campaign but a long-term party program for the rational utilization of material and financial resources, manpower, and everything that our economy has at its disposal. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets for saving fuel and electricity were fulfilled for the republic as a whole. However, shortcomings and omissions are allowed in this great and important state task.

The task of party, soviet and economic organs and people's control is to ensure that a struggle for economy and thrift is waged everywhere on a broad scale and that widespread publicity is provided for it. Collectives and individual workers achieving good results must be encouraged morally and materially. Those guilty of extravagance, thriftlessness and irresponsibility must be strictly punished. A large amount of explanatory and mass agitation work on questions of economy and thrift must be performed with the population at places of residence.

The basic guidelines for the 1981-85 plan and the republic plan and budget for 1982 have been elaborated in accordance with the Basic Guidelines approved by the 26th party congress, and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress decisions provide for the economy's advance and on this basis for ensuring the further growth of the republic population's well-being.

The gross social product, the national income and the commissioning of fixed production capital will increase substantially. The volume of industrial production will increase over 21 percent.

The improvement of industry's structure will be continued. The development of the power industry, the light, food and chemical industries, machine building, metal working and the production of mineral fertilizers is planned at preferential rates. New industrial sectors will emerge.

The construction of the Chardzhou petroleum refinery, the Turkmen nitrogenous fertilizers plant, the Bezmeinskiy carpet combine, the Ashkhabad dairy and other establishments will be completed.

It is planned to construct a plant for the manufacture of precision hard alloy plates [neperetachivayemyye plastiny] in the city of Ashkhabad and a specialized graphite electrode plant in the city of Tashauz and to increase the capacities at the Maryyskaya imeni 50-Letiya SSSR GRES.

The average annual volume of gross agricultural output in 1981-85 is to increase by 15 percent, and in 1985 cotton production will total 1.25 million tons, including 350,000 tons of fine fiber varieties. It is planned to further develop all forms of transport and communications and to extend the scale of the introduction into the national economy of scientific achievements, new types of machinery and advanced technology.

A major social program will be implemented in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Wages for workers and employees will rise and kolkhoz members' income from the public sector will increase.

It is planned to construct and commission housing with a total area of about 5.8 million square meters and a large number of schools, kindergartens, health care facilities and consumer and municipal services projects.

One of the main instruments in work to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets must be the elaboration and implementation of targeted comprehensive programs on the most important problems of national economic development. This is a new element in the practice of planning and economic management, and we must introduce it into our life. We have already begun work in this direction: The concept of creating an East Turkman territorial production complex has been elaborated, work on the food program is nearing completion, and so forth.

The republic Gosplan, the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments must draw up a detailed list of targeted comprehensive programs for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term and submit appropriate proposals to the Central Committee and the government.

The plan which has been elaborated for the economic and social development of the Turkmen SSR in 1981-85 and for the second year of the 5-year plan, and also the republic's State Budget for 1982 are intensive but realistic. They take account of the interests of each sector individually and of the region as a whole. All organizational, mass political and economic work must be directed toward taking the plans as quickly as possible to the enterprises, organizing detailed work on them in collectives and defining the tasks of every shop, sector and team and every working person in fulfilling the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Work must be organized on the adoption of socialist pledges and counterplans.

In our activity we must be guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions to the effect that the party will strictly demand unconditional fulfillment of plans.

The results of the first year of the 5-year plan will be important as regards the successful implementation of plans for 1982. It is this first year which lays the foundations for fruitful work in the future.

Much remains to be done in industry, especially for the construction workers. The task is to know how to use every working day as efficiently as possible, to display the greatest possible organization and discipline and to do everything to prevent disruption of the fulfillment of state plans and do good groundwork for next year.

The 11th 5-Year Plan must be a 5-year plan in which the republic scales new, even greater heights in economic and social development. Great efforts must be made to ensure that the tasks set are resolved and the planned targets achieved.

This requires constant work to improve the economic machinery, the administration system and the style and methods of party and economic leadership of the economy. Much has been done in this direction. Here the remarkable words spoken by L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum which serve as practical guidance for us all, are relevant: "It is necessary to work better; to compile plans better and fulfill them better; to organize production better and carry it out better; in a word, to work more efficiently. That, ultimately, is the main thing, the decisive thing."

The successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum will depend largely on further increasing the militancy of all party components and the initiative and responsibility of every communist and every working person. Party committees must raise still higher the standard of organizational work in the sphere of economic building.

In this connection paramount significance is attached to questions of persistently and consistently improving the style of party work, increasing the personal responsibility of leadership cadres for the task entrusted to them and establishing more accurate and effective verification of the execution of decisions adopted.

Analysis shows that the work style of party committees is increasingly characterized by the desire to study in depth the precesses taking place in our life, to take the long-term view, to single out the main tasks and to resolve them by the methods characteristic of party organs.

It is in this plane that work is organized in the Ashkhabad and Nebit-Dag cities and Oktyabrskiy, Kaakhkinskiy, Kushkinskiy and Farabskiy Rayon party organizations, where many good and -- most important -- effective forms of party influence on the resolution of economic and political tasks have emerged recently.

At the same time there are still many party committees which are only slowly reorganizing their activity in light of the 26th CPSU Congress requirements and are tolerating a superficial approach to leadership, ostentatiousness and formalism.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must resolutely rid themselves of the existing shortcomings, constantly improve the content and methods of their activity and give working people's collectives and their primary party organizations concrete assistance in resolving the tasks facing them in ensuring the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Workers on the ideological front are entrusted with important tasks in publicizing the content and significance of the materials of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. Special courses should be devoted to the study of the plenum documents within the system of party and Komsomol training and economic education.

All organizational and political work in collectives must help to create a healthy moral and psychological climate and the most favorable conditions for establishing the moral principles and norms of the Soviet way of life. Ideological education work must be a powerful lever and a new, inspiring stimulus for increasing the labor and political activeness of the working people and all communists and nonparty people.

In the course of the report and election campaign which has just ended in local party components and primary party organizations, we have had a good opportunity to analyze their standard of work.

The meetings took place at a high organizational and political level, demonstrated once again the atmosphere of a unanimity and monolithic cohesion which prevails in the party around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and helped to mobilize communists and all working people to the unconditional fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

In resolving these tasks fuller use should be made of socialist competition, as a powerful lever for accelerating economic and social progress. First and foremost, there must be a merciless struggle against formalism in organizing competition.

There should be broad support for the initiative put forward by the republic's leading collectives and approved by the Turkmen CP Central Committee on preparing a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Matters must be organized in such a way as to ensure that every worker, kolkhoz member of employee and every labor collective knows precisely what he or they must do to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the tasks set in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MATERIALS ON THE RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Maslennikov on Agriculture

PM071645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[TASS report on 1 December sitting of 4th Session of RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation: "Russia: The rhythm of the 5-Year Plan" -- excerpt from account of report delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, on the RSFSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981-85, the RSFSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the Congress in fulfilling the RSFSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1981]

[Excerpt] In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the food problem is the central problem of the whole 5-year plan. The basis for resolving it is a high rate of agriculture production. The 5-year plan sets the task of increasing the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in the RSFSR to R65 billion. With a view to implementing the food program and creating a firm basis for the development of livestock raising, the plan provides for preferential growth in the production of grain and fodder.

It is planned to increase the average annual gross grain harvest to 135 million tons. The production of valuable food grain crops, particularly rye, rice and buckwheat, will be increased significantly.

The sugar beet harvest must increase 40 percent, and the potato harvest -- 23 percent. The production of sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruit, grapes and other agricultural products will be increased and their quality improved.

By means of increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry and also increasing their numbers it is planned to increase the average annual production of mean to 8.4 million tons, that of milk to more than 50 million tons and that of eggs to 42 billion.

Measures will be implemented with the aim of developing the population's personal plots and the subsidiary plots of enterprises. It is planned to increase the resources allocated for the republic's agroindustrial complex. It is planned to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a large quantity of tractors, trucks, grain-harvesting combines and other agricultural hardware and more than 56 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

The implementation of the program for turning the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone into a region of highly productive arable farming and livestock raising will continue, the speaker went on. More than R40 billion of capital investments are being channeled into production, housing, sociocultural and road construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone, or 25 percent more than in the last 5-year plan.

The plan devotes great attention to land reclamation and to increasing its efficiency.

Taking into account the planned production of agricultural raw materials, targets are set for the production of the most important types of output from the food, meat and dairy industries. The volume of production in these sectors will increase 23 percent.

Attendance Comparison

A comparison of the item subtitled "CPSU Leaders at RSFSR Session" from Moscow domestic service which appeared on page R 8 of the 2 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the reports published in Moscow PRAVDA and Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 December reveals the following variation:

PRAVDA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA list P.N. Demichev among the officials present at the session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 December does not include Demichev among those present.

OBKOM PLENUMS IN TASHKENT, ASHKHABAD, TASHAUZ

Tashkent Plenum

GF071900 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A plenum of the Tashkent Obkom was held in Tashkent today. The plenum's participants discussed the oblast's party organization tasks in light of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Comrade Musakhanov, Tashkent Obkom first secretary, read a report to the plenum in which he mapped out effective measures regarding mobilization of communists and all working people to fulfill plans and pledges for 1981 and during the 5-year plan as a whole.

Ashkhabad, Tashauz

GF071956 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the oblast's party organization tasks emerging from the plenum and the speech delivered to it by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, were discussed during the Ashkhabadskiy Obkom plenum held in Ashkhabad today. The Ashkhabadskiy Obkom first secretary, Comrade Annaorazov, read a report to the plenum. The plenum passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed. The plenum was attended by the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau candidate member and Ashkhabad Gorkon first secretary, [name indistinct].

Comrade Atayev, Tashauzskiy Obkom first secretary, addressed the Tashauzskiy Obkom plenum held in Tashauz today. He read a report on the results of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the oblast's party organization tasks emerging from the decisions of the plenum and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Brezhnev.

NEED TO COMBAT PARASITISM, IDLENESS STRESSED

PM070951 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by V. Udachin, correspondent for Krasnodarskiy Kray, under the rubric "Correspondent's Viewpoint": "Honor Through Labor"]

[Excerpt] Socialist competition winners are as a rule rewarded both materially and morally. But it is scarcely right to reduce moral incentives merely to rewards. The entire incentive system on the Kalinin kolkhoz, which includes festivals and amateur movies, is attractive in that people here always know who is working and how, and each person is invariably rewarded according to his deserts. All -- I emphasize, all -- the people here are confident of a correct public assessment of their personal contribution to the collective success. And here is an interesting detail to emerge in talks and meetings with the kolkhoz members: A true master puts public recognition and the respect and gratitude of his work comrades above any bonus.

Our Constitution guarantees every person the right to work, but no one is given freedom from it. Parasitism, laziness, slovenliness and thriftlessness are alien to the very nature of socialist society. But they are still frequently encountered in life: Unfortunately, it must be said that in the Kuban, where people in general know how to value and honor labor, negative phenomena have not yet been definitely eliminated, which attests above all to serious defects in the working people's moral education.

For instance, where do parasites come from? A man is not born a parasite. An atmosphere of complacency and indulgence toward absentees, idlers and job hoppers promotes the emergence of parasites. And here is something we should think about. In the course of a year one worker in four in the kray changes his job. Statistics for the past 3 years show that almost 50 percent of those convicted of parasitism had previously worked at 4 to 10 enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

It is simple enough to rid oneself of an absentee by dismissing him. That is frequently done at the Krasnodargrazhdanstroy trust's Novorossiysk construction and installation administration. For instance, it is a far more complicated matter to investigate the motives for people's being unsatisfactory, to carry out the necessary preventive measures, to create the relevant conditions for labor and leisure, to form the necessary public opinion around absentees and slipshod workers and to accustom them to order and discipline. However, all this can be done as is borne out by the practice of the Krasnodar furniture association.

The law enforcement organs do not remain aloof from the struggle against parasitism. But, alas, strict administrative measures are not reducing the number of parasites. A session of the Sochi city soviet noted with alarm that hundreds of people not employed on socially useful labor had been discovered in the city. The number of those who are neither working nor studying yet living in clover is increasing. Such a life, based on unearned income, is becoming a dangerous social evil. And we cannot fail to see this or close our eyes to such an alarming phenomenon.

An atmosphere of intolerance of parasitism must be created, and every avenue must be closed to it. And above all, we must devise a precise system for unearthing those people leading a parasitical way of life and putting them to work. Even now many lawyers are saying that the 4-month deadline set by legislation for finding work, after which legal measures can be taken, is too long. But often the paradox here is that after conviction, loafers do not change their way of life. Last year only 4 percent of those convicted of parasitism were sent for corrective labor, and even fewer received suspended sentences with compulsory assignment to work.

It is no accident that with this attitude, even after their release, few of them rush to find work. That means court decisions should put the emphasis on labor and education, and should be executed without fail.

Of course, you cannot do without administrative measures in the struggle against parasitism, but it would be naive to suppose that the situation can be rectified with such measures alone. Experience shows that reliable results are achieved where a sensitive, attentive attitude toward those who work well and honestly is combined with implacability toward any idlers, brawlers and drunkards. Village meetings are particularly effective in combatting them.

Some 600 people gathered for a citizens' meeting in Vladimirskaya Village Labinskiy Rayon. Several villagers — paraistes and drunkards -- faced them. Those assembled expressed their indignation to them quite clearly. The meeting called for some to be sent for compulsory treatment, charged others to find work within a week, and warned negligent couples that they might be deprived of their parental rights. But the main thing here, of course, is not the penal measures. Their fellow villagers' impartial opinion has made many people stop to think about their conduct.

The "public courts" at Rayevskaya Village and the "courts of honor" in the Village of Novoukrainskiy are having a beneficial effect on the moral and psychological climate in the labor collectives. As we ca ee, the public is waging wwith increasing determination an implacable fight against parasitism and drunkenness. And it is particularly important now that the valuable experience of the struggle against negative phenomena should be adopted everywhere by party and soviet organs.

All those with a fondness for unlearned income, embezzlers and "freeloaders" [nesuny] who steal other people's labor deserve to be strictly denounced. "Incidentally, why has this word 'freeloader' appeared in the newspapers?", labor veteran I.T. Chechulin asked at a readers' conference in Pavlovskaya Village. "Let's call 'freeloaders' by their name -- thieves and take the appropriate steps against them."

A paradoxical event took place at the Timashevsk specialized slaughterhouse. Thefts of meat there are no longer a surprise to anyone: Last year 82 people were arrested. Six workers caught redhanded stood trial and got what they deserved. But what is alarming? A month before the trial there was a general meeting of the collective at which the participants in this group theft were described as fine workers and conscientious and honest people. And the tone of the meeting was set by none other than refrigerator plant chief N. Khokhlov and shop party organization secretary V. Zuyev — people who by virtue of their professional duty and party conscience are called on to safeguard socialist property.

Industrious hands and an industrious soul become an insurmountable obstacle in the path of a petit bouregois consumerist mentality. Labor is the main source of our health and the main "evaluator" of a person. There should be honor through labor: And no one must escape dishonor if he disregards his prime obligation.

Unscrupulous Aides

PM070921 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Principles"]

[Excerpt] People's attitude toward preserving the people's property must be mentioned particularly since certain responsible leaders who are entrusted with the administration of a sector of enterprise have too casual an attitude toward state resources and cover up for workers subordinate to them through whose fault material valuable are lost. In the last 18 months goods to the value of more than R1 million have been plundered and spoiled at the Groznyy footwear factory. And all this time Comrade Puzynya, chief of Rosobuvprom, protected the factory director with incomprehensible persistence not simply from official proceedings but from criminal proceedings.

Only the intervention of the USSR Ministry of Light Indusry finally made the tender-hearted leader get rid of the director he was protecting.

A lack of principle cannot be tolerated at any level of management. It is even more intolerable in the activity of party committees and in their approach in assessing the state of affairs at an enterprise or in a rayon or city. Practice shows that the relaxation of exactingness and deviations from the norms of party principles give rise to a harmful sense of permissiveness in certain immature economic leaders. That is often the beginning of the pernicious practice of writeups in relation to the plan, window dressing and the desire at any price to obtain downward adjustments to plans, which has a disorganizing effect on the entire collective.

Implacability toward those who violate party and state discipline, strict exactingness toward people as regards the task entrusted to them — this must characterize the principled cadre policy of the party committee. However, adherence to principles as a norm of conduct for communists has nothing in common with a callous approach or with actions which injure people's dignity. However, there are cases where on the pretext of an "emergency" or "severe weather conditions" leaders of party committees resort to the impermissible methods of threats and the crude exercise of administrative power, thereby offending people. In the late summer, for instance, Teykovskiy Raykom in Ivanovskaya Oblast decided to hold a voluntary Sunday workday for fodder procurement. Naturally, you would expect the raykom to instruct party organizations to carry out the appropriate explanatory work. But its secretaries decided otherwise. They telephoned all enterprises and organizations, demanding that they "send people out in two shifts to procure hay..." And warning that in the event of nonfulfillment of the decision, on Monday the culprits would be expelled from the CPSU and relieved of their posts. Perhaps it would not have been worth mentioning this if such methods of administrative abuse and intimidation — quite unacceptable in party work — had received a principled assessment from the party obkom. Unfortunately, this was not done.

The tasks which have to be resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan require the mobilization of the creative potential of the whole of society and the establishment of a work style, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, combining effectiveness and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise. The implementation of the impressive socioeconomic program set by the 26th CPSU Congress requires the improvement of all forms and methods of organizational and political work and the steady increase of cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them. Only high party principles in assessing the situation in all sectors of economic and cultural building, the ability to find opportunities for progress in any conditions and strict exactingness toward workers can bring success.

Party committees are urged to actively combat the persistent practice of moving from one post to another leaders who have committed faults or who have compromised themselves. It is particularly unacceptable to protect morally unscrupulous people. This has to be mentioned since a party-based assessment is still not always given of official misdemeanors or instances of abuse of an official position. Here is a typical example. Administrative organs in the city of Mtsensk caught the chairman of a local Raypotrebsoyuz engaging in speculation and other unseemly actions. But when the question of the leader's personal responsibility came up, protectors of this worker who had compromised himself were to be found in Orlovskaya Oblast organizations.

It need hardly be said what harm the desire to somehow justify such tolerance and connivance does to our society. That is why it is so important to maintain in party organizations the spirit of implacability toward any relapses into alien morality and any violations of our moral norms. Party principles as the basis for the Leninist work style presuppose, above all, loyalty to communist ideals and a constant desire to improve management methods and adopt a businesslike, sensitive approach to the resolution of the diverse issues of sociopolitical and economic life. Party organizations are called upon to educate cadres in this spirit and, from these standpoints, to call people to account for the task entrusted to them.

Far East Officials Punished

PM070923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial announcement under the Rubric "After Criticism": "Punished for Lack of Principles"]

[Text] A. Chernyy, first secretary of Khabarovskiy CPSU Kraykom, reports that the dispatch "Reprimand" published in PRAVDA on 5 July was discussed at bureau sessions of the Industrialnyy Raykom, Nikolayevsk-Na-Amure Gorkom and Khabarovskiy Kraykom of the party.

On the decision of the Industrialnyy Raykom Bureau, V. Bokov was expelled from the ranks of the CPSU for violations of labor discipline, for being drunk at work and for displaying a lack of party honesty, and by order of the Soyuzelektrokabel association he was relieved of his duties as deputy director of the Khabarovsk universal cable plant. For violating the party principles of cadre selection and for displaying a lack of principles in this respect N. Kostyuchenko, director of the sample plant, L. Shcheglyuk, party committee secretary at the shipbuilding plant, and Yu. Prikhodkin, former chief of an Industrialnyy Raykom section, were severely reprimanded. The reprimand being entered on their records.

The CPSU Kraykom bureau instituted party proceedings against S. Ladyzhets, director of the Khabardosk shipbuilding plant, V. Kruglitskiy, secretary of the cable plant party committee, and N. Mitichkin, chairman of the Khabarovsk CPSU Gorkom party commission, and reprimanded them. M. Meshcheryakov's attention was drawn to his violation of elementary cadre selection requirements in his work as first secretary of Industrialnyy Party Raykom by recommending V. Bokov for a leadership post without a profound study of his moral and political qualities.

In view of the fact that E. Shakh, warehouse chief of the Konchanskiy trade section of the Kherpuchinskiy mine workers' supply department, drew her own correct conclusions from the party penalty imposed on her in October of last year by the CPSU Kraykom bureau, it was deemed possible to confine her case to the measures of party influence adopted earlier.

The CPSU Kraykom bureau instructed the Khabarovsk Gorkom and Industrialnyy Raykom to heighten the responsibility of workers in the party committees' apparatus, the secretaries of primary party organizations and economic leaders in the matter of the study, selection, placing and promotion of leadership cadres.

ACADEMIC VIEWS CONSERVATION-DEVELOPMENT CLASHES

PM071103 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 18 November carries on page 13, under the headline "Nothing Comes for Free!", a 3,000-word article by Acad Ye. Fedorov, the first item to be featured under a new rubric entitled "Ecological Conversations."

Fedorov considers the conflict between "the transformation and the conservation" of nature and flatly describes as "incorrect" the notion that "conservation should mean protection from any transformation." He notes that nature itself is "by no means stable" irrespective of the action of man, citing continental drift, earthquakes and so forth to make his point. Fedorov contrasts the situation under capitalism, where enterprises owners "have objectively no interest in installing antipollution equipment" and "try to shift the most polluting enterprises to the developing countries," with the attitude of the Soviet Union, which has sponsored the convention on not modifying the environment for military or other hostile purposes and other international documents on ecological issues and domestically has carried out "particularly substantial" antipollution measures in the last 10 or 20 years. Fedorov goes on to detail some of these measures, citing in particular the efforts to limit pollution of Lake Baykal. However, he writes, "in many places industrial and agricultural enterprises are continuing to pollute the environment. We cannot yet take the same measures for all our country's beautiful lakes as we did for Baykal. He identifies as particular shortcomings the failure to "assimilate the large sums allocated by the state for the construction of anti-pollution installations" and to establish effective controls over automobile emissions. Nonetheless, Fedorov complains, "there is certainly not enough coverage of positive examples."

The academician goes on to describe efforts to predict the environmental impact of major projects in the Soviet Union, particularly the plans for diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers southward. Fedorov takes pains to establish the agricultural need for the project and notes that water levels in the Caspian are "nearing the critical point for the fish industry." "The flow of the Volga cannot be reduced," he writes, "but water can be taken from the northern rivers of the European part of the USSR. You often hear the resounding expression 'reversing the northern rivers,' which frightens many people. That is incorrect. It is a case of utilizing only a small part of their flow." Furthermore, "many years of research by scientists" have demonstrated "that the removal from the various northern rivers of the requisite 19 cubic kilometers, which is a small percentage of their flow, will not produce any major adverse consequences. However, various difficulties and adverse consequences of a local scale and nature will of course arise. Some we will simply have to put up with, others can and must be averted or compensated for."

Fedorov sums up in the following terms:

"I have tried to use these illustrations to demonstrate the scale of the tasks being resolved by our science and national economy from the angle of interaction with the natural environment. You get nothing for free, and something good is bound to have some adverse consequences. It is scarcely reasonable to adopt the following kind of position: Supply us and the national economy with everything necessary, do what you like, only for goodness' sake don't touch nature. That is crazy."

ALEKSEYEVA TURNED AWAY DESPITE APPOINTMENT

NC081045 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (AFP) — Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of dissident Soviet Physicist Andrey Sakharov, was turned away without seeing exist visa officials today, after being formally called in for an interview today.

Miss Alekseyeva, who married Mr Sakharov's stepson by proxy but has been refused permission to join him in the United States, said she was told the person she had to see at the exit visa bureau was "out".

She was not given a new appointment.

MEDVEDEV THINKS POLISH CONTAGION UNLIKELY

PM070947 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Dec 81 p 12

[Staffan Teste dispatch: "The Message Did Not Get Across]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Dec -- There is every indication that the leaflets containing the call for a half-hour strike in Estonia failed to get their message across properly even to the working class in the city of Tallin with its poor food supplies.

Nor are there any indications in Moscow that the message was heard, despite the fact that the U.S. propaganda stations of Radio Free Europe tried to spread the message in several languages.

No one in Moscow claims to have seen the leaflet, despite the fact that it was said to have originally been written in Russian and was intended for distribution in Moscow and Leningrad.

Elena Bonner, now on hunger strike with Andrey Sakharov in Gorkiy, where he is exiled, said when she was in Moscow recently that she had not heard of the group behind the leaflets, a group calling itself the "Democratic Opposition Front of the Soviet Union."

This must be some little group of around 10 people which had has adopted a grand name," historian Roy Medvedev told DAGENS NYHETER. Medvedev is the author of many analyses of Soviet society published in the West and is sometimes called a "dissident" with good contacts inside the Communist Party, from which he was expelled. However, Medvedev does not think that the food situation described in the leaflet is critical.

"We have a situation influenced by Poland, but not only by Poland.

"The shortage of goods is causing discontent, particularly in the provinces."

Nevertheless the government must be worried about the situation, which would develop -- just like in Poland -- into a situation which would have an effect on the broad masses, the working class.

"But we are hardly likely to have anything like Poland in the Soviet Union for decades," Medvedev thinks. "The dissident intelligentsia is only a small active part of the population and is badly organized. Nor have their activities had any effect on the working class up to now.

"It is true that the workers are discontent, but they only react by working badly, by alcoholism, and so on, and this makes the country's economic situation even worse."

IZVESTIYA TO BE PUBLISHED DAILY FROM 1 JAN

LD302100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 81

[From the IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] The editorial office informs its readers that as of 1 January 1982 IZVESTIYA will be published daily, with a four-page Sunday issue. The subscription price for the newspaper remains unchanged.

LEADERS ATTEND RSFSR ARTISTS' CONGRESS

Solomentsev, Zimyanin

LD272316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Delegates to the Congress of the RSFSR Union of Artists, which ended today in Moscow, appealed to foreign artists to join actively in the struggle of the progressive forces of our planet for the preservation of peace, the development and consolidation of detente, against the arms race and the threat of war.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Cental Committee, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Zimyanin attended the closing session.

Kirilenko, Others

PM030945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Lofty Mission of Art"]

[Excerpt] The artists of the multinational RSFSR regard it as their civic and professional duty to create works of a high caliber devoted to their contemporaries. The delegates of the Fifth Congress of RSFSR Artists are assessing their creativity and outlining plans for the future from lofty party positions. The conference continued its work on 23 November in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions.

Taking part in the session were comrades A. P. Kirilenko, M. S. Solomentsev and M. V. Zimyanin.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-5 DEC

LD060524 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-5 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 December

Alma-Atinskaya Oblast workers have handed over 2,000 hectares of irrigated land to state farms in the southern Balkhash area. (0900 GMT)

Winter fallow plowing was completed in the Kuban region today. Machine operators carried out the work on an area of 2 million hectares. A large amount of organic fertilizer was applied at the same time the plowing was done. (1400 GMT)

4 December

Tadzhikistan has completed sowing of winter grain crops on 188,000 hectares, which is 102 percent of the plan. (0304 GMT)

5 December

Uzbekistan has completed the sowing of winter cereal crops on almost 800,000 hectares, mainly on unirrigated land. Through intensive tending of crops it is intended to raise the yield per hectare by an average of three percent. (0900 GMT)

LVOV OFFICIALS DISCUSS FOOD SHORTAGES

LD041112 Lvov Domestic Service in Ukranian 0520 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Recording of Lvov Television program shown on 28 October entitled: "Daily Attention to the Needs of the Population"; participating in the discussion with an unidentified correspondent are Vadim Utkin, head of the oblast trade directorate; Yevhen Maklashenko, first deputy head of the oblast agricultural directorate; and Vira Lyalka, deputy head of the oblast public catering directorate; Utkin speaks in Russian and Maklashenko and Lyalka speak in Ukranian]

[Excerpts] [Utkin] There are a number of serious questions and problems connected with the need to improve supplies to the population. As in the past, the goods turnover has been increasing at a high rate this year. Over R15 million worth of goods was sold to the population in excess of the plan.

However, difficulties still remain which can be seen in the fact that the population's requirements for meat are not being met in full, especially such items as meat, salami, and butter. At the same time allocations of flour, groats, margarine, sugar, candy, canned vegetables and fish and a number of other foods this year remain at the 1980 level and allocations of some types of foodstuffs are even higher than last year. The fact that omissions are permitted to happen in the retail trade only points to the shortcomings in the organization of trade.

[Correspondent] The figures you quote are very convincing. Nonetheless, in a number of letters the authors write that there is now less meat and butter in the stores. It is more difficult to purchase these items.

[Utkin] Indeed, today's requirements of the population for meat and dairy produce, as I have already said, are not being met in full. On one hand, it can be explained by the growing demand and on the other, by the growing purchasing power. Despite the fact that the oblast fulfilled the meat delivery plan by only 83 percent and that of milk by 89.9 percent, the meat allocations for this year almost remain at the previous year's level, and the allocations of butter are somewhat smaller, by 4 percent in fact. All this despite the difficulties we have today and which derive from the circumstances prevailing in agriculture. It is probably these problems, and measures being taken in agriculture in order to increase the volume of production of meat products, that Yevhen Borisovych would like to talk about in detail.

[Maklashenko] A certain worsening in the supply to the urban population of foodstuffs this year has to a great extent been conditioned exclusively by unsatisfactory weather conditions over the last 3 years, especially in 1980, when as a result of frequent downpours we were not able either to grow or harvest agricultural crops on large areas, including fodder crops. What should be considered is the fact that out of the 440,000 hectares of natural pastures in our oblast a larger part is situated along rivers and their tributaries. For a long time it remained under flood waters. Thus, for all practical purposes, we were not able to make any use of them. Owing to this, large areas of pasture land dropped out of the "green conveyer" for a long time and last year, already in June, July and August we experienced a big shortage of fodder in the animal sector. With great regret, the situation did not improve during the autumn months, and even less so in winter time. We were able to allocate only half of the required amount of feeds for wintering animals.

All this, naturally, affected the productivity of animals and their reproduction and the fulfillment of the meat and milk delivery plans. Therefore, during the 9 months this year, as compared with the same period in 1980, we sold to the state 19,700 tons less milk and 16,700 tons less meat. What is more, we failed to obtain the 10,000 calves which caused big difficulties as to the availability of big horned cattle for fattening. Today we experience big difficulties in stepping up the rate of rearing cattle and improving meat supplies to the population.

As to the wintering of cattle this year, I would like to note that farms of the oblast have stored 33 percent more fodder than last year. This achievement has already been positively reflected in milk production.

[Correspondent] Despite the difficulties prevailing in agriculture and the difficulties in supplying the population with foodstuffs, one would like to find out what is being done in the way of bringing order to the distribution of food. It has to be said that there are also letters of this nature in our mail.

[Utkin] Our trade organizations take into account the wishes of labor collectives, trade unions and other bodies. The executive committees on the spot determine more suitable hours for selling certain commodities to working collectives, such as meat products, butter, and so forth. Their distribution has moved closer to production enterprises. The sale of goods that are in high demand was concentrated in neighborhood units and in residential estates. All this is directed at creating higher comfort when selling these commodities to the population.

At the same time, there are signs that this way of distribution is not very suitable for the population of the oblasts. It is apparently obvious that all these questions sould be solved by local executive committees on merit, taking into consideration the wishes and proposals of the population.

Together with this, the sales people should explain to the population that there is no need to display uneasiness over the supply of provisions which are available in quantities and can meet in full the population's requirements, such as groats, macaroni, flour, cooking oil, as I have already mentioned above.

At the same time, one cannot leave aside certain scandalous facts when certain citizens make big unnecessary purchases of bread and rolls, sugar, fats, using bread as feed for animals and sugar for home-distilled spirits. A most resolute struggle should be waged against this phenomenon.

In this work apparently both public controllers and people's control should be involved. It is apparent that a more resolute struggle should be conducted against speculation and against the violation of rules that govern the work in stores. What is needed today is to raise the responsibility for observing the rules of trade and strengthen the struggle against violations, in particular in the sale of commodities at wholesale depots, warehouses and ancillary premises of enterprises. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 24 September 1981 prescribes that senior officials will be held responsible for all this and also those persons in charge of goods.

All these measures will make it possible to raise both the responsibility for the organization of trade and labor discipline of those working in the state trade network.

[Correspondent] Comrades, for years now it was the case, and all of us are well aware of this, that rural inhabitants were able to obtain substantial additional provisions from their household plots. Unfortunately, however, nowadays one can see rural inhabitants in town buying, for example, meat, bread, vegetables and even fruits. It would be interesting, Yevhen Borysovych, to hear your opinion on this observation.

[Maklashenko] I think that this is an absolutely abnormal state of things because rural inhabitants who are employed in towns of our oblast, that is workers and employees who work in towns but reside in rural areas, are obliged to supply themselves from their own subsidiary plots, in the first place with meat and dairy products. In a majority of instances this is the case. Here I would like to cite two figures. During the 9 months of this year the rural population of our oblast sold their surplus foodstuffs to the state in the following quantities: milk -- 54,000 tons and meat -- 7,300 tons. This is a large amount.

However, we cannot close our eyes in the face of negative tendencies which can be observed. I would like to note here that over the last 5 years the rural population of our oblast reduced the number of large domestic horned cattle by 55,000 head, including 24,000 cows. About 22 percent of rural families today do not own large horned cattle, and about 60 percent of families do not rear pigs. This is a negative phenomenon.

The fall in the numbers of productive domestic animals is, no doubt, also conditioned to a great extent by great difficulties in the supply of fodder over the last few years. These difficulties affected both kolkhozes and sovhozes and also the private sector. However, this year's conditions for fodder procurement were more favorable than last year. Therefore, kolkhozes and sovkhozes were able to allocate a considerably larger amount of fodder for the population, especially of coarse fodder.

It is obvious that we cannot omit or discard from the list such an important -- from our point of view -- reserve of increasing the production of these foodstuffs as the production by the urban population, that is by members of horticultural and allottment societies. Today, over 20,000 people belong to these societies. Their rules provide that every member has the right to rear up to 20 head of poultry, up to 20 rabbits and to own up to 10 [word indistinct]. With great regret, these societies have not made full use of these rights. All this will, no doubt, become yet another reserve in the solution of the food problem which we are talking about.

[Utkin] I would like to add to what Yevhen Borisovych said: The fall in meat production in the private sector already negatively affected the organization of distribution of meat products by the Kooptorg outlets, including such items as salamis, and considerably reduced the delivery of meat to kolkhoz markets.

[Correspondent] It is very important that in these conditions all the available food resources are used in a rational and planned way. One would like to hear what is being done in this direction?

[Utkin] Taking into consideration the shortage of animal produce, the priority in its supplies is reserved for children's and health establishments and public catering enterprises. As to the latter, meat products are used to meet the requirements of establishments which cater to workers, schools and students. Measures have been taken through out the oblast to ensure that invalids are supplied well, even (?saloons) will open for their use and today there are virtually no complaints as to the supply of foodstuffs to war invalids. Measures also are being taken to improve the provisions to large families.

OFFICIAL SUMMARIZES SMOLENSK CONFERENCE

LD042146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Summary] A scientific session of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences has ended in Smolensk. Our correspondent asked Lev Konstantinovich Ernest, vice president of the academy, to comment on some of the results:

"A whole range of questions about the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the European part of the USSR was discussed. Livestock raising occupies an important position in the agriculture of this region. Suffice it to say that in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone alone there are over 18 million head of cattle, around 10 million pigs, 7 million sheep and over 142 million poultry birds, and that the zone accounts for 40 percent of the milk, 30 percent of the meat and 45 percent of the eggs produced in the RSFSR overall. It was in this zone that all the new livestock farming techniques in our country were first tested.

"The session summed up the results of scientific research into livestock raising and outlined the points on which to concentrate, such as the speeding up of qualitative improvements in all animal breeds. Over the next few years particular attention will be devoted to the breeding of animals that are highly productive in the conditions of present-day industrial technology.

"Fodder production is now an urgent question, because we have a certain discrepancy between the production potential of the animals we have bred and the supply of fodder, which lowers productivity and worsens the quality. Besides intensifying fodder production, attention is being paid to further improving the use of natural pasture lands, of which there are over 15 million hectares in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone alone.

"Ways of accelrating the cultivation of new types of fodder crops, as well as questions of mechanizing the harvesting of many fodder crops were discussed. In other words we discussed the creation of industrial fodder production techniques. Scientists here and abroad who are investigating fodder production are working in two directions, on the one hand they are attempting to improve existing and traditional systems, and on the other hand they are looking for new sources of fodder, such as the waste in crop cultivation, forest resources, surface turf, the production of protein from fungi and others."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES TADZHIK FARMERS

LD041204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Agricultural workers of the Tadzhik SSR have fulfilled the socialist obligations they adopted for 1981 for the sale to the state of raw cotton, grain crops, vegetables, potatoes, grapes and other agricultural produce. In the difficult weather conditions of this year the republic's cotton growers produced a good harvest, selling 920,000 tons of cotton to the state and thereby overfulfilling the plan. As well as cotton cultivation, there are other branches of agricultural production which are developing successfully. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated them on this labor victory.

The message of congratulations states that the successes achieved are the result of the selfless labor of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists in agriculture and the national economy; the working people of towns and settlements, pupils and students, all those who took an active part in the struggle for this year's harvest and the result of purposeful work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the agricultural workers of Tadzhikistan will continue, by making use of the great possibilities offered by irrigated farming, to step up raw cotton harvests at a high rate, especially the valuable fine-fiber strains, and to increase the output of all agricultural produce and livestock breeding.

ACTION URGED ON SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS SHORTAGE

PM071101 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 22 November carries on page 2, under the headline "Scientists' Instruments," a 1,200-word "Letter on an Important Topic" from: Doctor of Medical Sciences L. Piruzyan, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences Prof G. Barenboym; and Doctor of Biological Sciences Prof A. Malenkov. When it comes to one-shot scientific instrument making, the writers note, "in many cases we are the leader or at the very least create instruments that are up to the highest world standards. But the sphere of mass-produced scientific experimental equipment does not always match up to world standards in terms of either the quantity or quality of instruments."

To illustrate this problem, the scientists cite the case of spectrophotometers, "an important group in analytical instrument making": "The number of types of these instruments is clearly limited and the quality does not always match up to present-day demands. Yet no more than 20 percent of the demand even for these instruments is being met," and, the scientists complain, "the inevitable demand for low-quality instruments plays a fatal role and helps industry to remain deaf to new ideas from scientists in the sphere of scientific instrument making."

Moreover, the letterwriters declare, "the situation is also unsatisfactory with respect to the important instruments, where there is no integrated policy. Instruments for the same purposes are purchased from different firms and are often by no means the best models." It is often "exceptionally hard" to obtain spare parts or service for imported equipment. What is more, if new experimental methods have been created in imported equipment, "the introduction is usually delayed for years -- either the methods have to be adapted to domestic instruments, or a Soviet counterpart of the imported instrument has to be developed." The scientists also note that "imported equipment is available only to a narrow range of scientific institutions."

The solution advocated by the letterwriters is this:

"We think it is advisable to set up in the very near future an interdepartmental council for scientific instrument making under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and a corresponding USSR Gosplan department. The main purpose of the proposed organizational measures is to create strong technical enterprises to develop instruments or reagents for science. The existing sectoral associations must also be utilized, with some of them being switched entirely to the task of supplying the material base of scientific research."

"In the long term," they continue, "there is probably a need for a state organ (for instance, a state committee for scientific instrument making) that would have overall responsibility for the development of the sector."

BRIEFS

WORLD'S SMALLEST BATTERY -- Nikolay (Fabriskiy) of the Ukraine has invented the world's smallest battery. The size of an air particle, [as heard] this power unit can only be seen by means of a microscope. One of (Fabriskiy's) batteries, about the size of a seed, has been exhibited on 16 occasions in Montreal and Budapest. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 81 GF]

NEW ARMENIAN COMPUTER -- Scientists from the Yerevan Mathematical Sciences Institute have outlined the plan for a new coordinating computer which will control two computers simultaneously. Further technical means are planned to secure the operation of two computer centers simultaneously. The new computer is planned for mass production. It will be used in various economic departments where fast and accurate calculations are necessary. [Text] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 19 Nov 81 GF]